In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Gives you value for money.
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VOL. III, NO. 167 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
18th July	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	..	..
15th ,,	alsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd ,,	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	8060
5th Sept.	Moolton	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th ,,	alsari Hind	11500	..	..
26th ,,	Malcja	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th ,,	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th ,,	alsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

For Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.		Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	6th July	17th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	15th July	27th July
Yon Maru	K. Okamoto	6820	27th July	8 h August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

M. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,606.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich ..	B	6382	27th July	
Anatolia ..	B	3847	31st July	

This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the principal cities of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,[illegible]
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,30,[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and no interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of Bank apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 17th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "CHAKLA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, on Friday 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing about 25th July, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delogoa Bay, and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th July, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on applications.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D. 26

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & [illegible]

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Bangkok (Mukden)	Tientsin
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. [illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra, pleasant and perfect. D. 26

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital	£1,[illegible]
Reserve Fund	£1,[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Iloilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on which no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B. 8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

GOODYEAR TYRES are well worth trying. Exclusive feature plantation Rubber—Sole Agents.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—9. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PRIZE of Rs. 15 is won by our cash memo No. 3874 drawn dated 15-7-15. THE BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
1253 47, Hornby Road, Fort.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

AMONG American Cars the MAXWELL is the Best, and Most Reliable. Guaranteed to be the finest value for money in the whole world. Fitted with Electric Lighting Set and Self-Starter.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
14

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 800

WANTED EMPLOYMENT of any sort by a matriculate having knowledge of typewriting. Apply to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1252

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.
200

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality SANITARY INSPECTORS holding certificates of Sanitary Surveyor's Class of Bombay on salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs.10. alowance per mensem.
The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials, if any, so as to reach the undersigned before 15th July 1915.
K. P. PARANJPYE,
1138 Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
29th June, 1915.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

GAYA JAIL PRESS— Wanted immediately a senior English Reader capable of passing work for Press. The post is on the Permanent Establishment, and the pay Rs. 80 per mensem. The selected candidates will be required to work jail hours under jail conditions, and will be on 6 months' probation Preference will be given to the natives of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, or those domiciled therein, if otherwise suitable. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and with particulars as to age, nationality etc., will be received by the undersigned up to 21st July 1915.
A. F. STEVENS,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Gaya Jail Press, Gaya.
312

WANTED.

WANTED a good SALESMAN for Sundries. Apply to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1251

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—In good locality, furnished or unfurnished House or large Flat, 5 or 6 bed-rooms, etc., on short or long lease. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

WANTED by the Abbottabad Nursing Association a fully qualified European Nurse.—For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. BADCOCK, Hon. Sec., Nursing Association, Abbottabad. 401

WANTED two Graduates, one must be a Science knowing man on Rs. 70/- and the other on Rs. 60/. Applications together with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the SUPDT. of EDUCATION, Jaora State, B. B. & C. I. R. 402

WANTED.—By middle-aged European (FRENCH) situation as Hotel or Club Manager or Steward, 25 years' unique experience, 1st class Caterer. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

BANDMASTER—The O. C. Depot, 29th Punjabis, wishes to recommend the Regimental European Bandmaster. He is an excellent Bandmaster and a British subject. Services are being dispensed with as the Regiment has gone abroad.—Apply O. C. DEPOT, 29th Punjabis, Jhansi. 404

WANTED a Smart Salesman for men's wear department, able to dress windows and good stock-keeper. English experience essential. Apply with copy of testimonials to—
FRANCIS HARRISON,
HATHAWAY & Co.,
403 Calcutta.

A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, with practical experience, is required to lay out and maintain a compound of about 100 acres for His Highness the Rajah of Pudukkottai, G.C.I.E., at Pudukkottai.
Apply with testimonials and references to THE DARBAR, Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly. 407

WANTED two GRADUATES for the posts of ASSISTANT MASTERS in the Savantwadi High School. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, optional subjects and the Vernacular.
R. G. SABNIS,
Educational Inspector.
405 Savantwadi.

WANTED—In a Civil suit the services of a qualified geologist to report about the formation of nearly three hundred kham bighas of land in Basti District, on the banks of a river, within 5 miles of a railway station, whether the land is alluvial or part of the original crust of the earth.—Apply by 20th July 1915 with qualification and terms to The SUBORDINATE JUDGE, Basti U. P. 406

PAWAI AGAVE PLANTATION.—Wanted to lease subject to the sanction of the Honourable the High Court at Bombay, the Agave Plantation at Pawai occupying 1,000 acres of land, seven hundred whereof being planted with the Sholapore plants and three hundred acres with the indeginous plants for a period of three years with the right to cut the leaves, extract fibre by hand or by machinery in the factory. Dr. Suter and his sons need to pay for years rupees fifteen thousand per year as rent of the land and had to plant the Agave plants, erect the factory and the machinery at their own cost. Apply stating terms to the RECEIVER PAWAI ESTATE, at his office 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Fort, Bombay. A cash deposit of Rs. 2,000 should accompany the offer which should be made within a fortnight from this day.
Bombay, 16th July 1915.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HIRJI SHIVJI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises situate at Kazi Syed Street outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly in the schedule hereunder written described.
Any person or persons having or claiming to have any right, title, estate, interest or claim into or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance mortgage, gift, sale, lease lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at our office at Esplanade Road, Fort at the expiration of which time unless such right, title interest or claims are notified to us as aforesaid, the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such right, title, interest or claim or claims if any and the same if any shall be considered to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and being near the Musjid Bunder in Kazi Syed Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district formerly of Mandvi and now of Bombay containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal assessment formerly under No. 35 and now under B Ward No. 1365 Street No. 136-40 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 710 New No. 6424 Old Survey No. 519 and New Survey No. 2588 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Kazi Syed Street on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a House of Shree Nathji Maharaj on or towards the South by the house of Nathu Jadavjee.
Dated this 15th day of July, 1915,
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1254

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. "KIRIN MARU" having arrived on the the 15th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on Bag Cargo in single Gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

THE office of Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas & Co., was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham's very untimely and sad death.
1256

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 16TH JULY, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows, Street, first floor (opposite Tarachand Pushram Jeweller) cutlery and teak and blackwood office and household furniture including rich velvet and tapestry lined suites, marble top tile handsome octagon tables, cloth and gown presses, writing, lady's and washing tables cane arm and armless chairs, dressing chest of drawers, tile top and plain teapoys, show, cases, dirty cloth baskets, blackwood dining table for 12, cradle, cloth screens, blackwood cane reclining sofa, wooden cots, baba gadi, pictures, va es, handsome cabinets, watches, wall brackets, phonographs, records, etc., etc
By order of the concerned.
1 Emerald ring, pair ruby ear-rings.
1 Ruby ring, 1 ruby collar button, 1 zari zahla.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 Brief size Oliver typewriter No. 5.
1 William typewriter, 1 English safe on stand 2 writing table, 1 hand sewing machine.
By order of the office concerned.
24 kerosine lamps founts.
1 case quarter pound tea of Parnell and Co.
1 case half pound tea of Parnell and Co.
1 case one pound tea of Parnell and Co.
1 case of quarter pound coffee of Parnell and Co.
1 case half as well as one pound coffee of Parnell and Co.
100 lbs. rubber seeds on account of consignors, a case superior brass padlocks of sizes.
By order of a private gentleman.
4 fancy tapestry lined chairs.
1 lady's chair.
3 writing tables.
By order of the office concerned.
135 lbs. weft silk of different colours.
By order of the concerned.
1 lot cherrywood sticks.
1 lot slates.
1 lot glassware.
3 bales secondhand coats.
5 big show cases.
1 glass door big cupboard.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.
Auction sale of the remaining stock-in-trade consisting of silk and woollen piece-goods, ready-made dresses, rich silverware and platedware for presentation and best shop furniture (made to order), sewing machines, electric fans, etc.
By order of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at Madame Stanley Humphrey's shop at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, Fort, all the following remaining stock-in-trade consisting of:—
Woollen piece-goods such as venetians, flannels, tweeds, whip-cords, serges, etc., and silk piece-goods such as siphons, crape, damask, voyels, plush, etc., and ready-made goods such as gowns, skirts, blouses, corsets, underwears, lace-pieces, furs, flowers, lady's silk boots and shoes, lady's and gent's hats setts of various colours, rich silverware and platedware for presentation and shop furniture specially made to order such as cut-glass show cases, cupboards, cheval glasses counters, peer table sewing machines, electric fans etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is on view.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL-MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COMMON PEARLS.
Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., (in liquidation) and on account and risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand & Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 17th July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the ground floor of the Indian Specie Bank premises, Apollo Street, Fort, the following lots:.
Lot. No. 13, Pearls, about 516 chows.
Lot No. 19, Pearls white (drilled), about 586 chows.
Lot No. 74, Pearls bunches, about 181 chows.
Lot No. 85, Pearls round, about 800 chows.
Lot No. 90, Pearls white, about 536 chows.
Lot No. B/2, Pearls white (drilled), about 461 chows.
Lot No. 2/67, Pearls button, about 201 chows.
Lot No. 8/67, Pearls, about 187 chows.
Lot No. 25/67 Pearls, (white) drilled, about 24½ tanks.
Lot No. 26/67, Pearls white round drilled, about 574 chows.
Lot No. 32/67, Pearls (white), about 1034 chows.
Lot No. 34/67, Pearls white round drilled about 71½ tanks.
Lot No. 51/67, Pearls drilled, about 119 tanks.
Lot No. 54/67, Pearls, about 110 tanks.
Lot No. 55/67, Pearls, (drilled), about 202 chows.
Lot No. 62/67, Pearls (Nimru), about 1134 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above pearls are open for inspection at the first floor of the Bank's premises.
N.B.—Amongst the above lots, Lot No. 90 contains a very big round pearl weighing about 200 chows; which can be rarely had and seen in the world. So it is our special request to have an inspection to it.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI TWELFTH LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
By order of and under instructions from the ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LIMITED the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of JAMSETJI EDULJI SAKLATWALLA THE MORTGAGOR Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th day of July, 1915, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12th day of December 1913, and made between the said Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla of the one part and the said Alliance Bank of Simla of the other part.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khetwadi Twelfth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Eighty Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2547 and 2548, New No. 9571, Old Survey Nos. 829 and 830 and New Survey No. 5502 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Khetwadi Twelfth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverji Framji Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of Harrivallabhdas Balgovindas and on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Davar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2050 and Street No. 6 Khetwadi Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants; which said piece of land or ground is subject to an annual quit rent of Rupees Seven, Annas Fourteen and Pies Six.
For printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 18th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
On SUNDAY, the 18th day of July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 19, Terrace, P. and O. Dockyard. Mazagon, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture comprising oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, meat-safe, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, partition screen, English ice chest, marble top tables, handsome Chesterfield drawing room suite, Chesterfield easy chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano, English cabinets, rich engravings, carpets, iron and brass bedsteads, double door almyrahs. chaval glass, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, book cases, hatstands, light rubber-tyred victoria, handsome waler, harness, Singer's sewing machine, copper utensils, etc., etc.
The property of F. Bryce, Esq., of P. and O. Dockyard proceeded to Europe.
Property of another gentleman.
1 Dog-cart fashion tonga.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.
In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY the 20th July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:
Woollen shawls, provision, candles, matches, cotton piece-goods, steel plates, cycle repair outfits, buckets, rattans and patravali, sago and wheat, iron and earthenware pipes, empty gas cylinders, paint, deck chairs and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Chinch Bunder Road, in Currim Suleman's Godown, by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Dadiba Khimjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagore, Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—
20 bales cotton blankets, red size 47 by 77 containing 300 pieces.
20 bales cotton blankets khaki, size 47 by 77 containing 300 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.
Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables:—
A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.
A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Also the following consignments:—
One bicycle Cannanore to Baroda. P. W. D. No. 10 of 1-11-14 consigned to Officer Commadning 104th Rifles.
3 drums Grant Road to Delhi Sadar Inv. No. 145 of 17-8-14 rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Inv. No. 97 of 30-11-14 consigned to Mr. D. Dadabhoy Billimoria.
One crate butter tins originally booked to Indore and rebooked from Indore to Carnac Bridge. Inv. No. 120 of 18-9-14 consigned to Messrs. D. D. Baria & Sons Bombay.
Two boxes provision, Carnac Bridge to Shirpur, Inv. Nos. 36 and 45 of the 8th and 13th October 1914 respectively consigned by Messrs. A. E. Patenwalla to selves.
2 cases iron nails originally booked from Carnac Bridge to Alligarh and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Inv. No. 1 of 5-8-14 consigned to Abdoola Karim.
Loose oil cloth weighing about 290 maunds booked under Carnac Bridge to Ahmedabad Inv. No. 861 of 12-10-14 consigned by Mahomed Ali to self.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1915.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
On SATURDAY the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 16, Hummum Street, a lot of silver, nickel, gunmetal, fancy case watches, comprising of chronograph, pendulum, automatic, universal time, and other sorts. All quite new, in perfect order and of celebrated makers. The watches will be sold singly to suit all customers, and are on view.
AFTER 4 P.M.
By order of concerned 50 barrels cement of well known maker.
SHAW & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THE CORSAIR
A 4-Part Romantic Drama
Founded on BYRON'S GREAT POEM
Time and Price as Usual.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice Session	8-30 to 9-30	a. m.
Evening "	6 to 8	p. m.
Sunday "	9 to 11	a. m.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

AMERICAN DENTIST
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Rs. 3 only.
Fillings, Artificial Teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

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AMUSEMENTS.

RUDYARD KIPLING, in a recruiting speech on June 21st, said referring to Germany: **"We and our Allies must continue to pass our children through the fire of Molock until Molock perish."**

Come and see that great meaning of this remark in the "Temple of Molock" scene in **"CABIRIA"** at the

EXCELSIOR.

ANOTHER GIGANTIC ATTRACTION COMING!

HORACE GOLDIN

The world's master of modern magic
with **full London Company of 25.**
Under the direction of **M. E. BANDMANN, Esq.**

PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 15.

Kirin Maru — Sasaki — Kobe

DEPARTURES.

July 15.

Maita — Talbot — Shanghai
Montebello — Casto — Genoa
Gregorios Anthelates — Anghelates — Havre

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Vita for Busreh
" Pundua for Zanzibar

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer Nippon for Gottenberg

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kirin Maru, 5,135 tons, Captain T. Sasaki, having left that port on the 13th June last, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, 1,954 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Andreasen, will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Seychelles and Mombassa, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Jinsen Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 13th instant.

Thursday, July 15th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Rangoon Maru.....N. Y. Kaisha
H. Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
N. Stuart Prince.....Barrett.....D. Nanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia.....Andrew.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Dalusi Maru.....Tamal.....D. Nanjee & Sons
4 Kowelt.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
5 Vita.....Commack.....M. M. & Co
6 Yamato Maru.....Baba.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Alesia.....Green.....Prize Ship
8 Tiger.....Bolun.....Killick Nixon & Co
9 Hidalgo.....Harboard.....J. Finlay & Co
10 Fazilka.....Mac Nair.....M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Pundua.....Andrieason.....M. M. & Co
14 Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co
15 Nippon.....Simdguist.....W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Luzon Maru.....Miyata.....N. Y. Kaisha
5 Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. Co
6 City of Norwich.....McMillan.....K. N. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Rahmani.....Cusack.....T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldworth.....Proom.....T. M. & Co
Chakdina.....Elton.....M. M. & Co
Heilas.....Berg.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Kasara.....Gulliver.....M. M. & Co
Kirin Maru.....Sasaki.....N. Y. Kaisha
Roumelian.....Doig.....T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumalian (s) 350 bales cotton, Lyon, Lord and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste E. Visram and Co.

Olympit (s) 224 bales wool, B. Koondanmal; 18 bales wool raw, B. Chaitandas; 54 bales wool raw, C. Ramsoroop; 16 bales wool raw, R. Bechraj; 22 bales wool raw, M. G. Luckuti Narayan; 40 bales wool raw, Abba & E. H. Mahomed; 43 bales wool raw, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 59 bales wool raw, D. Megji; 233 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 356 bales wool raw, B. Hurbam; 167 bales wool raw, L. Goculdass; 20 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 146 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 63 bales goat hair, Abba & E. H. Mahomed; 18 bales goat hair, B. Hurbam.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 1,123 cwts. woollen staves, Spencer & Co., 1,980 cwts. peas staves, Ralli Bros.; 7,920 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Bros.; 579 cwts. tops and bottons of empty hhds, Spencer and Co.; 379 cwts. iron hoops of empty hhds, Spencer & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 3,960 cwts. mucase, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 61 casks condiments, F. Nowroji; 262 bales hemp, Keedle Reeve & Co.; 10 cwts. guna coarse, M. Jafferbhoy; 204 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 46 bales coir matting, N. M. Pomale; 130 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Samji; 260 cwts. buffalo horns, V. Esmail & Co.; 581 cwts. turmuric bulbs, M. Jafferbhoy; 322 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 24 cwts. dry chillies, G. Sachidina; 43 cwts. dry chillies, S. Cooverji & Co.; 538 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas & Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Deosi Maru (s) 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo (s) 200 bales hemp, G. Voerji & Co.; 1,429 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Stuart Prince (s) 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Velji; 1,892 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 7 cwts. guide horns, M. H. E. Ellias; 18 cases Indian condiments, M. Poonjiaji & Sons; 117 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yamatu Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yamatu Matu (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yamatu Maru (s) 2,538 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Luzon Maru from Yokaichi, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—1,052 casks cement, 4,000 bags sugar, 25 packages sulphur, 1,150 cases cassia, 8,364 bags rice, 102 baskets chinaroots, 1 case clock, 20 cases bleaching powder, 89 cases camphor, 30 bales isinglass, 17 cases soap, 4 cases leather goods, 95 cases porcelain, 2 cases celluloid good, 3 cases nickled ware 4 cases perfumery, 100 bags ginger, 50 bags straw seeds, 139 cases glass bottle, 30 cases kirkin beer, 31 cases canned salmon, 80 cases canned fruits, 18 cases canned vegetable, 1 case canned sardine, 10 casks coal pitch, 4 cases peppermint crystal, 3 cases peppermint oil, 380 bags coffee, 38 bales damar bater, 40 cases pine apple, 250 bags sago floor, 1,638 bags betelnuts, 72 cases, 46 chests tea, 20 bags cotton seed, 18 bags cardamom seed, 69 cases, 60 bales cotton goods, 3 cases knitted goods, 10 cases silk yarn, 1 case silk piece goods, 88 packages matting, 2,528 bundles rattans.

S. S. Nippon from Gollunburg, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—3,965 bales paper, 249 cases rubber shoes, 1,558 boxes, 2,329 kegs nails, 4,190 bars, 795 bundles iron, 145 cases stoves, 10 barrels cement, 25 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases beer, 6 cases, 3 crates motor, 1 case glass globe, 4,495 bundles ceiling, 311 cases lamps and lampware.

S. S. Olympia from Liverpool, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—22 nos. horses, 94 cases glycerine, 10 cases, 104 drums bleaching powder, 38 casks, 600 bags soda ash, 50 bags dextrine, 28 casks zinc chloride, 500 cases nitric acid, 400 cases hydro chloric acid, 700 cases sulphuric acid, 20 kegs boric acid, 3 casks silicate of soda 50 kegs, 14 casks bicarbonate of potash, 200 casks green copperas, 3 drums caustic soda, 151 drums magnisium chloride, 210 bags glauber salts, 8 kegs nitrate of soda, 1 case ferro oblonianusm, 65 casks tiles, 500 casks china clay, 100 bags fire clay, 6 cases cycle and motor car, 35 crates, 5 casks earthenware, 150 crates bottles, 912 pieces earthen pipes, 80 bags starch, 140 bags farina, 1 case aniline salt, 4 cases grease, 50 bags mineral white, 1 case clocks, 4 kegs aniline dye, 21 cases boots and shoes, 3 casks chinaware, 122 cases, 130 boxes corn flour, 281 cases beer, 340 hhds ale, 1 cask shives 26 cases gin, 45 cases rum, 4 casks, 5 hhds 2,462 cases whisky, 8 casks, 40 kegs nails, 7,898 boxes tinplates, 6 cases german silver, 5 cases alumnium, 300 tons pig iron, 11 trusses leather, 6 cases leather buffers, 4 cases pickers 11 cases leather belting, 12 cases, 6 trusses leather picking band, 2 cases leather lace, 25 cases roller skins, 2 cases perfumery, 40 tins, 1 case ghee, 11 casks colour, 405 kegs, 35 cases paint, 62 barrels, 80 tins coal pitch, 50 drums boiled oil, 300 bales, 67 cases pipe 5 cases meat, 20 cases bacon, 4 cases ham, 2 cases marmalade, 10 casks, 30 cases vinegar, 55 cases sauce, 8 cases pickles, 12 cases biscuits, 10 cases provision, 11 casks tallow, 10 bags salt, 3 cases cigarettes 6 cases umbrellas, 26 tierces brafin ware, 291 cases, 80 bundles 3,295 boxes, 20 drums soap, 158 cases cotton sewing thread, 25 bales, 1 case cotton rope, 20 cases card clothing, 2 bales carpets, 56 bales jute cloth, 2 bales flannel, 37 cases woollens, 6 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 15 cases linen and cotton goods, 10 cases cotton oil cloth, 28 bales cotton fents 2 cases silk thread, 2 cases silk yarn, 11 cases linens, 28 bales convas, 20 cases cotton nets, 2 cases damasks, 2 cases cotton lace 1 bale knitting wool, 6 bales, 15 cases, woollen and cotton goods, 1,478 bales, 1,889 cases cottons, 824 bales, 540 cases cotton yarn.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts, received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was slight rain during the week ending July 13, throughout the Presidency proper but more is urgently needed everywhere. Sowing continues generally but was retarded owing to want of rain in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh, Bijapur, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur and Savantvadi. Transplantation retarded in Karachi, Surat, Savantvadi and the Konkan. Kharif seedlings were slightly damaged by insects in three talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and by locusts in three talukas of Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah. Seedlings were suffering from want of sufficient moisture in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thana. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two talukas and two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Larkana and Kaira, three of Hyderabad, five of Thar and Parkar, four of Nawabshah and four States of Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock was in good condition, but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas and one petha of Poona. Supply of water for drinking generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Deesa and risen in the Karnatak, but were generally steady elsewhere.

POOLING OF SALARIES.

"There are several unimportant or sinecure posts in the Cabinet which certainly cannot compare with the great offices of State in the labour and responsibility that they involve," says the "Economist." "For these a salary of £2,000 a year would be considered princely in any country except England.

"No doubt Minsters get into luxurious habits, but the privation involved in a reduction of salary accompanied by a great reduction of work might be endurable at a time when Ministers are rightly advising their fellow-eitizens to economise in meat and coal. The public announcement that Miniters have pooled their salaries in order that the sinecures may carry the same wage as the great departments has not created a good impression; and we cannot wonder that constitutional purists regard it as an evasion of Parliamentary authority."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

There has been a decided increase in the area of rainfall. The Arabian Sea monsoon current has given widespread rain over the peninsula and central parts of the country and the Bay current has penetrated into the Gangetic plain and given some heavy rain in the United Provinces. The disturbance over the Bay passed inland without developing into a storm.

Rainfall has been nearly general in south Bengal, west Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan; local in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India west, in Bombay Deccan, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bihar, North West Frontier Province, east Central Provinces, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji one and a half inches; Sibsagar, Saugor Island and Darjeeling one; Lucknow and Bahriach three; Bareilly and Muktesar two; Mussooree one; Mainpuri three quarters; Dehra Dun, Indore and Nagpur one and a half; Hoshangabad two; Cochin one; Madras, Kuhnool and Masulipatam three; Cuddapah two, Nellore one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Bihar, Possible extension into the Punjab.

INTENSE HEAT IN THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

Heat throughout Northern India continues intense and there is as yet no sign of renewal of the rains in the Punjab plains where railway travelling is exceedingly trying; on the other hand Simla is beginning to get showers after the break, so it may be hoped that better times are also in store below the hills.

HEAVY RAINS IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 15.

The first heavy rainfall of the monsoon period was received yesterday when nearly three inches were registered. The failure of rain had been causing anxiety and the frequent swarms of locusts over Lucknow did not tend to diminish it. Further rain is however needed.

FLOODS AND HIGH PRICES IN SYLHET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET, July 15.

Serious floods, are occurring in this district and foodstuffs selling at high prices.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 15th of July, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (14th)	91.5	79.0	69	0	0
Jask	94.6	85.6	82	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	91.0	83.5	79	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—					
Multan	105.6	87.6	56	0.53	—0.87
Rawalpindi	104.2	80.8	42	1.41	—3.43
Lahore	106.2	88.6	44	1.87	—2.62
Hissar	108.3	88.5	41	2.17	..
Ambala	106.3	87.1	66	2.70	—5.06
Delhi	106.2	83.4	68	3.13	—4.54
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	106.6	84.0	65	4.66	—2.74
Mainpuri	105.9	74.3	82	0.74	3.08	—3.58
Jhansi	104.4	74.2	85	0.02	5.45	—5.45
Cawnpore	99.2	77.3	90	0.57	7.04	—0.27
Allahabad	96.9	79.8	74	..	9.44	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.1	86.8	66	..	0	—0.60
Karachi	90.0	82.0	81	..	0.07	—2.89
Ajmeri	100.5	85.4	42	..	0.60	—5.25
Jaipore	105.3	84.1	41	..	0.52	—5.51
Kotah	101.8	86.6	46	..	1.16	—7.67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	78.4	70	..	0.60	—4.11
Dwarka	88.3	82.8	69	..	1.66	—4.95
Veraval	86.9	81.3	79	..	3.35	—2.91
Rajkot	99.2	75.8	68	..	2.50	—7.50
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	78.8	81	..	6.14	—0.26
Surat	91.9	79.9	76	..	11.86	—4.31
Ahmedabad	98.0	80.3	70	..	4.70	—5.31
Deesa	..	81.5	7	..	1.43	—4.64
Neemuch	98.2	79.1	63	..	3.60	—4.11
Indore	95.3	72.2	99	1.30	4.55	—5.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.8	72.8	81	..	18.79	—2.31
Saugor	95.8	66.8	96	0.34	0.12	—7.65
Hoshangabad	94.9	73.2	83	1.77	10.68	—2.91
Khandwa	96.0	73.3	89	0.7	10.34	0.68
Akola	88.7	74.5	86	0.18	6.23	—3.59
Amraoti	87.2	72.1	90	0.53	6.46	—4.98
Nagpur	94.1	72.7	79	1.46	11.35	—4.07
Chanda	89.5	75.4	80	0.10	11.07	—4.34
Raipur	95.7	78.6	75	..	9.06	—5.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	81.0	89	0.09	41.50	8.44
Ratnagiri	87.3	75.3	94	0.55	36.04	—10.80
Marmugao	87.4	77.6	94	0.12	41.66	—4 77
Karwar	86.6	76.5	92	0.39	48.03	—16.68
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.9	73.7	81	0.05	8.42	1.51
Ahmednagar	89.5	68.7	88	0.10	5.58	—1.19
Poona	89.0	72.9	82	..	15.84	7.91
Sholapur	93.0	74.3	87	0.16	6.06	—0.74
Bijapur	92.0	74.1	75	..	2.00	—2.47
Belgaum	84.9	68.6	85	..	12.55	—2.90
Ahmedabad	91.1	72.2	73	0.24	13.36	5.41
Nizamabad (Indur).	80.7	73.7	84	0.35	9.18	—0.18
Hyderabad	78.1	72.0	92	0.53	10.24	3.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	77.3	91	0.06	35.83	—21.63
Calicut	85.3	76.0	91	0.03	35.70	—14.15
Cochin	86.2	74.0	93	1.08	36.23	—2.94
Colombo	82.5	74.0	81	1.75	13.39	3.30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	73.5	87	3.00	12.91	5.25
Bellary	94.5	73.7	80	0.25	5.38	3.60
Cuddapah	88.4	72.8	94	1.78	4.13	—0.97
Madras	83.6	70.6	98	3.00	5.73	—2.01
Bangalore	85.2	69.8	76	..	7.70	2.72
Coimbatore	87.8	73.4	80	..	4.97	2.76
Trichinopoly	89.7	76.1	84	1.14	3.68	1.66
Negapatam	91.5	79.1	82	..	1.54	—0.71

The Maharaja of Balrampur has made a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund for the purpose of endowing a bed for one year in the St. John Ambulance War Hospital at Dehra Dun. His Highness has already endowed two beds in the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital which has been organised by the Order of St. John and is now serving somewhere in France.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.74in., and Cawnpore 0.57in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature has fallen and is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.30in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, Gujarat, and the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 0.34in., Hoshangabad 1.77in., Khandwa 0.72in Akola 0.18in, Amraoti 0.53in., Nagpur 1.46in. and Chanda 0.10in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.55in. Mormugao 0.12in. and Karwar 0.39in. Skies are overcast. Day temperature is generally in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and light and local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.10in., Sholapur 0.16in., Aurangabad 0.24in., Nizamabad 0.35in., and Hyderabad 0.53in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan but has fallen and is in defect at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon from the Arabian Sea has become stronger and aided by the disturbed conditions in the Bay of Bengal has caused an increase of precipitation in the central parts of the country and in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, local in Central India West and the Bombay Deccan, while isolated showers have occurred in south-east Madras. Local rain has fallen also in the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces the Madras and the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast, local rain in the United Provinces and a few showers in the east Punjab and Central India West.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th July 1915, was 29.365 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.721	inches.
Temperature of Air	85.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2	"
Dew Point	77.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.773	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	80.1	"
Minimum do. do.	80.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.	
Movement of Wind	142 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	1.31	"
Do. do. year	42.82	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July	0.12	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week	Day of Month	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	July.	h	m.	ft.	in	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
TH.	15	m	0	45	26	1	15	m	6	35	16	2
			1	24a	28	5			7	31a	18	5
FR.	16	m	1	25	26	2	16	m	7	8	16	7
			1	54a	28	3			8	2a	18	1
SAT.	17	m	2	7	26	2	17	m	7	43	17	3
			2	26a	27	10			8	36a	17	10
SUN.	18	m	2	53	25	11	18	m	8	22	18	2
			3	1a	27	4			9	17a	17	1
MO.	19	m	3	46	25	8	19	m	9	10	19	3
			3	42a	26	9			10	7a	17	5
TU.	20	m	4	48	25	5	20	m	10	11	20	4
			4	30a	26	2			11	7a	17	2
W.	21	m	6	3	25	5	21	m	11	33a	21	2
			5	28a	25	7						

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise		Sunset.	
" 15 (Thursday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 19m
" 16 (Friday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 19m
" 17 (Saturday)	"	6h.10m.	"	7h. 19m
" 18 (Sunday)	"	6h.10m.	"	7h. 19m
" 19 (Monday)	"	6h 10m.	"	7h. 19m
" 20 (Tuesday)	"	6h.11m.	"	7h. 18m
" 21 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th141m, 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m p.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8 a.m. of 15th July 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to 15th July 1914.	June 1st to 15th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.09	41.50	20.26	44.66
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.07	38.95	23.21	53.06
Esplanade[Gokul Tej. Hosp.]	0.04	39.60	23.25	52.17
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.12	44.73	24.84	55.16

MODERATES AND EXTREMISTS

THE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE CONGRESS.

"The Indian Patriot" remarks that exceptional significance must be attached to the Bombay Provincial Conference which commenced in Poona on Saturday week. It comes after the Extremist Conference held in the same place a short time ago; and unlike the Extremist Conference, it is held under the Congress constitution, attended by the most prominent men in the Presidency, and by his Excellency the Governor and his wife, and by the members of the Executive Council. Between the Government and the Conference there is mutual appreciation and understanding. There may be difference of opinion, but there is no suspicion. Nor could it be otherwise. Names like those of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and many other prominent leaders are a guarantee of the independence, the self-respect and the patriotism of the Conference which was sought to be superseded by the Extremiist Conference on the ground of a higher patriotism and independence and popular support. Such a claim cannot be advanced in the face of the most distinguished representatives of the culture and enlightenment of the Presidency. While activities tending in the same direction and directed to the same purpose have their advantages, the insignificance of the Extremist Conference is set in bold relief by the Conference of Congress men. The speeches of both the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference have emphasised the absence of any cause for difference, any cause which justifies the contention that the Congress desires to exclude anybody from it. The Congressmen do nothing but follow the constitution and rules made for their guidance. What they themselves obey that expect others to obey also. They cannot modify their rules in order to enable those who differ from them to come in on their own conditions, and they have made it clear that they have no intention of doing so. The question of compromise which has been very actively kept up by the other party has less chance of acceptance hereafter. In any case Bombay will not agree to any compromise which may lead to a repetition of the disaster which occurred at Surat and to get out of it and guard against its recurrence the constitution was framed. The Extremist Conference has appointed a committee to bring about a compromise. To that there has been no response. Mr. Gandhi returned from his interview with Mr. Tilak, convinced that no compromise which sets at naught the Congress constitution is possible. The attitude of Bombay Congressmen is firm enough; and it is doubtful whether other Provinces of India will diverge from Bombay so far as the fundamental basis of the Congress is concerned. Either the Extremists must join the Congress accepting its constitution and rules and then work for such changes as they may desire, or they must keep out. The choice rests with them, not with the Congress.

There can be no doubt hereafter about the attitude of the Bombay Moderates which is the same as that of the Moderates in other provinces, but which has not been so pronounced evidently because there was no occasion for it. The President of the Conference said that the demand of the Extremists to be admitted to the Congress without signing the declaration, subscribing to the creed which they accept, has been accompanied by the intimation that they mean to return within the Congress fold with the intention of making the Congress conform to their methods and their ways. But this cannot be done unless the system of election is changed, and for this it was proposed that any public meeting should have the right of electing delegates. Such a radical change in the constitution of the Congress cannot be expected to be effected, and the party that is seeking the change must remember that the Congress is not anxious to effect a re-union on that basis. It is the party that has seceded that wants to come back, and they must make it easy for the Congress to agree to their desire. Their present attempt is to coerce the Congress into acceptance of their proposals by putting pressure upon it, by showing that the country is with them. The attempt has not succeeded. It has completely failed in Bombay, and it will not succeed elsewhere. All negotiations must, therefore, now cease, for there is no hope of compromise on the conditions they propose. However desirable it may be that both parties must unite, union cannot be accomplished on the conditions proposed by the extreme party without a great shock to the prestige of the Congress. It is sure to forfeit the respect and confidence of the vast bulk of people, of the most influential classes, of the princes and nobles, of all who have a large stake in the country. Whether it is expendit to make so much sacrifice for the sake of a party with so far broke loose the bound of discipline and decorum as to create a hell of a row at Surat is not, in our opinion, a question for discussion. In the Bombay Presidency, where this occurred there is still a lively sense of the incident and of the causes which gave rise to it, and hence the resolute resistance to any compromises which carries with it no guarantee of permanent peace.

It is, however, certain that the Extremists, so far as they have stimulated the organisation of the Congress party in Bombay, are playing a useful role. But they must continue to play it outside the Congress. For them to come into the Congress again on the conditions which they propose will mean the disruption of the Congress. The two are so, far different in their principles and methods that joint action by them is impossible, and a rupture is inevitable. There are, indeed, many well-meaning men who desire to see both parties united and working together. But they do not see the whole points of difference, nor the causes which have created the difference, and least of all the possibilities of rupture. So long as these differences exist and there is no intention of overcoming them on one side, peaceful co-operation is out of the question. But if they are apart, and one party is content to discredit the other in the eyes of the public each may be expected to take care of itself and stimulate the other party to exertion. It will be an unauthorised party system, but effective enough to keep up the spirit of both. The Moderate party has no motive to cavil at the other while the Extremist party has such motive. It can only rise by discrediting the other. It has very little influence in the country, and it has to increase its influence by diminishing that of the Moderates. Nowhere else except in Maharashtra is there an organised party of Extremists and, with Mr. Tilak at its head and with Poona as its centre the Extremists can extend their influence and eventually capture the whole country.

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BROACH.—Manilal N. Gunderia, Sethji's Haveli.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDRABAD (SIND)—Standard Book State.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI—Standard Bookstall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-perativeSociety. Ld.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHER

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 15.

There are as yet no indications of the cotton situation adjusting itself so as to form even the framework of a businesslike market. All sorts of fatuous muddle-headed rumours are being irresponsibly circulated to pander to the speculative brigade, who are on the tenter hooks of anxious expectancy as to what to do. For near positions the situation is too cranky politically to be relied upon, and operators on both sides of the fence have to display the utmost caution to avoid burning their fingers. It seems probable that the British Government are now instituting more drastic measures to prevent cotton getting through to Germany, and the "bear" party can be counted upon to make the most of this. And though the prospect of such measures being adopted is undoubtedly responsible in a great measure for the rat that prevails, it is difficult to conceive how the situation can be materially affected by the complete stoppage of Germany's imports. From a military point of view a fair quantity of the staple may be finding its way into the enemy country, but from a commercial standpoint it must be considered small. At any rate the low basis of prices can only be applicable to near positions, and any one who is of opinion that the present quoted rates are not abnormally low for the more distant future will find, if he be a trader, that a great opportunity has been lost of acquiring cheap cotton for his prospective requirements. Unless Reuter has regaled us with another German fable, the deputation of Berlin bankers to the Kaiser, announcing the complete bankruptcy of the German Empire if another Winter campaign results, is information which must be accepted with the greatest respect, as a reliable index to Germany's pending economic paralysis and the probable duration of the war, irrespective of a possible victory of the Allies in the interval by force of arms. The suggestions which have been made from time to time foretelling almost a complete destruction of the world's purchasing power for months after the cessation of the war, are mere croakings of demented financial economists who base their pessimistic prognostications from the standard which existed fifty years ago of the wealth and resources of nations. If the Allies win they will at least have unlimited credit and borrowing powers, even if the war does deplete their respective exchequers temporarily. And it may be taken for granted that the victorious belligerents and prosperous neutrals will spare no efforts to make up for lost time in reviving the cotton industries which have suffered so much during the period of the war. For this reason we hold very strong views regarding a much higher level of cotton prices for 1916 and distant positions generally.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, July 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		..
" " Imports		10,000
Mid. Americans		5.15d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Oct. ..	9.11
	Jan. ..	9.46
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.07
	Jan. ..	9.44
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Oct. ..	8.87
	Jan. ..	9.21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	4.96	5.00
July-Aug.	4.96	5.00
Aug-Sept.	5.00	5.04
Sept-Oct.	5.08	5.12
Oct.-Nov.	5.12	5.16
Nov-Dec.	5.17	5.21
Dec-Jan.	5.21	5.25
Jan.-Feb.	5.25	5.29
Feb-March.	5.29	5.33
March-April.	5.33	5.37
April-May.	5.36	5.40
May-June.	5.39	5.43
June-July	5.41	5.45
July-Aug.	5.44	5.48

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.96	5.04
July-Aug.	5.96	5.04
Aug.-Sept.	5.00	5.09
Sept-Oct.	5.08	5.17
Oct.-Nov.	5.12	5.22
Nov.-Dec.	5.17	5.27
Dec.-Jan.	5.21	5.31
Jan.-Feb.	5.25	5.35
Feb.-Mar.	5.29	5.39
March-April	5.33	5.43
April-May	5.36	5.46
May-June	5.39	5.50
June-July	5.41	5.52
July-Aug.	5.44	5.55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 14th,

Good Bengal M. G.	3.75d
F. G. "	3.90d
Fine "	4.05d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.25d
F. G. "	4.40d
Fine "	4.55d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.25d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.55d
Good Broach	4.65d
F.G. "	4.80d
Fine "	4.95d

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C.4

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	4.000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.08
Previous closing price	9.01
Futures at New York Jan.	9.45
Previous closing price	9.35
Spot Cotton at New York	9.05
Previous price	9.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.50
Previous price	8.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	8.89
Previous price	8.81
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.22
Previous price	9.12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.75
Silver Commercial Bars	47½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise is due to India buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 15/16
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2½
Amount paid into the Bank of England about..	£124,000
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs. 26.80

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 14th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.
Rs. 15,000 were allotted to Madras Rs. 15,000
Tenders on Madras at 1-3 15/16
(Min. Rate) Received full.
Above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 4,80,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 10,00,000

THE MAILS.

London, July 14th.

The Bombay Mails delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, July 14th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Sellers	54/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	55
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Paid	54/9
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	54/6
Wheat Bombay White. Sellers	55/6
Wheat Club No. 2 June	54/6
Karachi Barley July/Aug. sellers	35/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs.
85 % ex-Ship Brown Cawnpore—Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship.
Value. 55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. sellers 55

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; sellers. 49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull sellers £3/10

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best Selected Copper	91½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 22-10
Hard Spelter	£35

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 12th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/7½
Calcutta Linseed July-August paid	54

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6⅝
Ceylon Rubber	2/6¼

(Delayed in transmission.)

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow,	36/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow,	37
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.	

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Lasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D 5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 15.

The market opened firmer and the morning quotations were a shade in advance of the previous evening's rates.

Reports of good rain upcountry had a weakening tendency later and new Broach was quoted at Rs. 236.

The rooms of the Cotton Trade Associations were closed during the afternoon out of respect to the late Hon. Captain W. L. Graham.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	239	Apr.-May' 16
M. G. "	213	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	189	183	..	Jan. 25'16
H G Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola K'gm ..	209	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm ..	..	..	..	..
Fair staple ..	188½	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war	..	..	212	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	189	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	188	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	210	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	209	Do.
M. G. Bengals	169	..	..	Do
Do.	162	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm ..	188½	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th July 1915.—

Cotton.	2,606 Bales.
Wheat	5,359 cwts.
Linseed	5,414 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,256 "
Ginjellyseed	191 "
Poppyseed	116 "
Groundnuts	3,183 "
Castorseed	5,589 "
Rice	3,084 "
Myrabollams	1,280 "
Cottonseed	7,369 "
Mowraseed	41 "
Gram	481 "
Joowar	3,120 "
Barley	500 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. Rs. 6-13, R.D. per cwt
White Delhi Rs. 6-9, R.D. per cwt
Linseed.
Ready Rs. 7-8 B. T. per cwt
Forward Sept. Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-4, B. T. per cwt
Brown Etawah Rs. 6-5, B. T. per cwt
Brown Katni Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat Rs. 7-4 B. T. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Bold Rs. 36, B. T. per candy
Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-14, R. D. per cwt
Castorseed.
Ready Rs. 6-6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 22, B. T. per cwt
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent Rs. 44. B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 7-8d. from 16th August
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. 185½ nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong 130½
Do. Shanghai 166
60 d-s Yokohama 151½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-6
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 14.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a steady tone to-day and business on an extensive scale was reported during the course of the day.

Tata Iron and Steel shares showed some excitement and a further rise was registered in them.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids improved to Rs. 550, Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 381¼ to Rs. 386¼.

Standards advanced to Rs. 935 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,130.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,490, Centrals at Rs. 1,830, Kohinoors at Rs. 630, Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 725.

Indore Malwas changed hands at Rs. 175, Currimbhai at Rs. 171½, Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 121½ and Finlays at Rs. 252½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 104¼. Deferred after touching Rs. 202½ closed at Rs. 201.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tramway Co. Ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 202½.

Bombay Telephones changed hands at Rs. 123.

Central Provinces Ry. shares declined to Rs. 115. Tapti Valleys were quoted at Rs. 560, Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 52¾ and Dhond Baramatis at Rs. 112 c. d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ p.c. G. P. Notes was done between the rates varying from 89¾ to Rs. 90¼.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 96½.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. 6

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

TRANSACTIONS IN CHINA, SIAM, PERSIA AND MOROCCO.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 15.

A Press communique states that the Government of India have been informed by the Secretary of State for India that a Proclamation was issued by his Majesty the King on the 25th June of which the operative portion is as follows:—"The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with enemy shall as from 26th July 1915 apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on busines in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, in the same manner as they apply to persons or body of pesons resident or carrying business in enemy country, provided that where an enemy had a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, nothing in Article 6, Trading with Enemy Proclamation No. 2, shall be construed so as to prevent transactions with that branch being treated as transactions by or with the enemy.

CROP PROSPECTS IN FAMINE-STRICKEN DISTRICTS IN BENGAL.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Director of Agriculture, Bengal in his report on the weather and crops in the province for the week ending on 12th July gives an idea of the prospects of the crops in the eastern districts where scarcity prevails. Regarding the two affected districts the report says:—

"In Tippera harvesting of paddy and jute is going on. The prospects of the standing crops are not good in low lands and scarcity prevails in some parts of the district.

The daily average of persons engaged on relief works is 1,469. No cattle disease is reported. Scarcity of fodder is reported from some places.

In Nokhali the harvesting of paddy and jute and transplanting of *aman* paddy have commenced. A sum of Rs. 51,070 has been distrubuted as agricultural loans. 10,350 person have been employed under the District Board on test relief works and 36,428 persons have received gratuitous relief. No cattle disease is reported. The prospects of the standing crops are good in all the districts except some parts of Faridpur, Rajshahi and Dacca. The stock of rice is sufficient in most of the eastern districts.

EXPORT OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS.

THE FORMAL PROHIBITION EXTENDED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 15.

A Press communiqué states that it will be remembered that about the end of October last the Government of India expressed the hope that they would be able to withdraw the restriction then placed on the export of raw hides and skins in respect of such of the neutral countries affected as were able to satisfy the British Government, that effective measures had been taken to prevent these goods reaching the enemy. It has, however, been found that these restrictions did not effectually prevent the passage of raw hides and skins to enemy countries and the Government of India have accordingly under instructions from his Majesty's Secretary of State for India extended the formal prohibition to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

The Government of India trust, however, that the system of licenses which has been approved by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India will prevent the prohibition from seriously affecting legitimate trade. Collectors of Customs have been authorised to permit exports to the United states of America on a consular guarantee coupled with an exporter's bond provided the normal requirements of the country are not exceeded, while in the case of allied countries licenses for export will be granted freely in regard to Holland. Licenses will generally be granted for export of such shipments as are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust granted for the present for export to Sweden, Roumania, Bulgaria or Greece. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has reserved to himself decision on all applications to export to neutral countries other than those mentioned.

CULTIVATION OF JUTE.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

An Inter-provincial Conference will be held in Calcutta during the first week of August, presided over by Mr. B. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, to enquire into the present condition of jute growing in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

The Government of India have invited the local Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam to send special officers to the Conference for exchanging views and decide ways and means for improved cultivation of jute.

It is understood that jute interests will also be specially represented at the Conference and the Government of the Central Provinces will be asked to send an agricultural officer who will give information and suggestions on the prevailing system of jute cultivation in the Central Provinces.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 14th July, 1915, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

IF IT'S HERE
IT'S RIGHT.

Pick a flaw if possible in our suits. Turn them inside out—every little detail shows the hand of the Master Tailor. No hurried work, no skimping, nothing slighted—that is why they fit so perfectly and hold their shape so much better than others. When you spend money for clothes, you certainly want

THE BEST POSSIBLE VALUE FOR IT.

Some men imagine they can do as well at one shop as at another—a great mistake! Look through other shops if you will and you'll find you can do better here because our clothes look better, fit better and wear better. We take an honest pride in our clothing and you may be sure we wont let you have anything that isn't just right.

IF IT'S HERE—IT'S RIGHT.

"GET ACQUAINTED AT WHITEAWAYS."

"Come and look around, even if buying is not in your mind. A visit may refresh your memory as to things needed."

THE "KEEPCOOL" SUIT.
A smart Tussorette, medium colour, extra thin, fine rib. A suit with a style of its own.
Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)
Price, Rs. 15-8.

THE "MONARCH" SUIT.
A new quality Tussore found to be a rare hard wearing material.
Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)
Price, Rs. 15-8.

THE "STANDARD" SUIT.
A fine Twill Tussoret which washes soft and wears quite satisfactory.
Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)
Price, Rs. 15-8.

THE "IMPERIAL" SUIT.
We have secured a really excellent suiting here with all the rich finish of silk and the hard-wear of cotton medium colour.
Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)
Price, Rs. 19-12.

THE "GYMKHANA" SUIT.
Specially finished Tussorette, likes ilk in appearance, rich medium shade.
Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)
Price, Rs. 19-12.

WE MAKE THE CLOTHES THAT MAKE THE MAN

THE "ASCOT" SUIT.
This is our finest grade of cotton goods and it is a tussorette that has given every satisfaction. A good colour for Indian wear.
Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)
Price, Rs. 21-8.

TUSSORE SILK SUITS.

CHEFOO No. 2.
Heavy Weight Chefoo Tussore Silk, specially selected by our Buyers. Cut with care and made up in first class style. Fitted with good shank Pearl Buttons.
Rs. 43-8 the suit.

CHEFOO No. 1.
Light Weight Real China Tussore Silk, fine rib. Tailored with the best of sewing, all seams strapped, good Pearl Buttons.
Rs. 33-8 the suit complete.

WHITEAWAY'S | The place where men are known and their tastes understood.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
The Arcade BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Madagascar, and Zanzibar, per steamer Pundua, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

Rugby Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Devonshire Regiment Oval, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Team.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Persian Cricket Club.

SUNDAY, July 18.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Salsette with English Mails due at day break.

MONDAY, July 19.

Teachers' Association of Bombay, Address by Miss A. M. R. Dobson on "Effect of the war on character," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-20 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

PIPON—On the 11th June, 1915 at Ayres End Harpenden, the wife of P. J. G. Pipon, I.C.S., (now serving with the Indian Corps in France), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PADFIELD—METCALFE—On the 10th June, 1915, at St. Paul's, Upper Norwood by the Rev. J. E. Padfield, B.D., father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. S. M. Warner M.A., Francis Joseph Padfield, Chaplain to the Forces, late Artists' Rifles, to Winifred Parr younger daughter of E. Parr Metcalfe, late of the Indian Educational Department.

FETHERSTONHAUGH—CAYLEY—On the 9th June 1915, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, by the Rev. W. S. Swayne Vicar, Major Williams Albany Fetherstonhaugh, 8th Cavalry, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel and of Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, of Kingston Hill, to Adela Mary eldest daughter of Claud T. Cayley, of 1, Evelyn Gardens, London.

MCCLOUGHIN—DAWSON—On the 10th June 1915, at St. Katherine's by the Rev. E. Yelverton Dawson, brother of the bride and the Rev. E. J. G. Forse, Vicar Bertram Gordon, elder son of Mr. T. J. McCloughin of the Port Trust, Calcutta, to Kathleen Clemena, second daughter of Mr. Yelverton Dawson, M.D., of Heathlands, Southborne, Hants, and of Bellevue, Mallow.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—On 14th July: the result of an accident while on duty on the Hospital Ship Madras, the Hon. Captain William Lochiel Cameron Graham, A.D.C., (I.A.R.O.) aged 39 years.

GRANT—On the 27th June, 1915, Harry Gregor Grant, of the Cowerie Betta Estates, Sidapur, Coorg, aged 63 years.

JONES—On the 28th May 1915, from wounds received in action in the Dardanelles, William John, 2nd son of John William Jones of Madras Police, late Somerset Light Infantry. Aged 21 years 2 months 19 days.

WARD—On the 8th June, 1915, at 48, Albany Villas, Hove Gertrude Sophia, widow of Col. Ellis Ward Indian Army.

D'MONTE—Joan Felix Leo D'Monte late Deputy Superintendent Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, died on the 12th July 1915 of Brights Disease, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

IN MEMORIAM.

TAYLOR—In sad and ever loving memory of our dear sister Martha (Mattie) nee Simpson who died at Madras on the 13th July 1906. Inserted by her sisters Mary and Alice.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell C.I.E., Commanding.

July 16.

235 Promotions and Appointments—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments as under:—

"G" COMPANY

PROMOTION

No. 6571 L/Cpl. W. R. S. Sharpe, to be Sergeant.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 7808 Cpl. J. T. Burge, to be Lce Sergeant

No. 7822 Vol. C. D. Baker, No. 8201 Vol. J. E. Jackson, No. 7813 Vol. H. B. Edwards, No. 6719 Vol. M. D. Crichton, No. 7792 Vol. W. Botterill, No. 7828 Vol. J. A. Morris No. 7797 Vol. H. A. MacBean and No. 6426 Vol. H. E. D. Simon to be Lce Corporals.

"I" COMPANY.

PROMOTIONS

No. 6886 Co.pl. S. Cooper, to be Sergeant
No. 6873 Corpl. C. Thomas to be Sergeant
No. 6744 Corpl. J. Morris, to be Sergeant
No. 7064 Cadet N. White to be Corporal
No. 6883 Cadet M. Chitts to be Corporal
No. 7538 L/Cpl. W. Moore to be Corporal
No. 7898 Cadet H. Pain to be Corporal.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 7525 Cadet J. Millard, No. 7243 Cadet E. Jukes, No. 7079 Cadet F. Cowton, No. 7657 Cadet Fred. Harper, No. 7060 Cadet H. J. Hassett to be Lce Corporals.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—Through Night to Light ..... Laukien
Overture—The King's Lieutenant ..... Titl.
Valse—Celtic ..... O'Donnell
Selection on Popular Songs ..... H. Lohr.
Intermezzo—Under the palms ..... Oslen
Selection—Gaiety Echoes ..... Caryll
Intermezzo—Aisha ..... Lindsay

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s. s. s. Moldavia which connected with the S. S. Salsette which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived in London on Wednesday the 14th instant. All well.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

A telegram from the head office in Hongkong states that the Directors have declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of £2-3-0 per share, subject to deduction of Income-tax.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

One Sloth Bear Cub (Melursus Ursiuns) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection of the Gardens by Mr. H. W. Statte Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, Dhulia.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Railway Travellers (residents of Bazar Village, Bandra) will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. Roque, at the Chapel of St. Joseph, Bazar Road, Bandra, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

A. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION.

A 'First Aid' class has been started by the above Union in the premises of the Aryan Education Society School Angria Wadi, Girgaon from last Sunday. All desirous of taking advantage of the same should come to the above place on Sunday and obtain particulars.

ACCIDENT TO A COOLY.

A Mahomedan cooly, about 22 years' whilst taking ice on a boat belonging to Jamal Sakarkar, at Mody Bunder on Wednesday last accidently fell on the stone steps below and received serious wounds on his head. He was lying in a precarious condition and the ice weighing about 100 lbs. which he was carrying at the time, dropped into the sea. The injured man was immediately removed to the G.T. Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks (all reported from Middle and Lower Colaba) and four deaths from plague and two attacks and two deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 59 as compared with 73 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 64 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,859 out of which 16 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of the plague rats B Ward 8, C Ward 5 and E Ward 2

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague occurred as follows in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 10th July 1915:—

Bombay City 19, Surat District nil, Bandra Port 3 Other places in Thana District 2, Nasik District 33, Satara District 1, Belgaum District 54, Dharwar District 40 Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 8, and Cutch State 1, Total 161.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary of the above institution acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 94 002-0-1; J. B. Petit Esq. Jt. Hon. Secretary The Piroze Hoshang Dastur Entertainment and Memorial Fund being 1/3rd of the balance (viz Rs. 1,650) remaining after carrying out the object of the Memorial Rs. 550; Piroshaw Muncherji Choksey Esq., Rs. 50; R. E. Enthoven Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 45; In sacred memory of Dr. Cowas Laikaka on the 6th anniversary of his death 30th June, 1915. Rs. 30; White Lotus Day Charity from the Bhavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, Bombay, through the Hon. Secy. Mr. K. J. B. Wadia Rs. 25; Messrs. Ralli Bros. Rs. 25; The Royal Arch Chapter Rising Star of Western India No. 124, S.O. through the Secy. Dr. E. M. Modi, Rs. 25; J. H. Cama, Esq., Rs. 25; Thakur Narayandas Kanji Elchiwalla "in sacred memory of his 2 small daughters Bai Velibai & Bai Virbai, Rs. 21; Janardhan Shivdas Esq., Rs. 15; Bachraj Jamnalal Wardhawalla Esq., Rs. 15; Ramdas Tribhovandas Dalal Esq., "in sacred memory of his beloved wife Bai Padmawantibai Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 37-3-0; Total Rs. 95,775-3-1.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

In their Order on the report of the Director of Public Instruction, on the School Final Examination of 1914, the Bombay Government observe that the number of candidates registered for the examination was 1,680 against 1,603 of the previous year, but 47 candidates did not appear. The number actually examined was therefore 1,633, of whom 771 passed, giving a percentage of 47 against 48 for the preceding year and 43 for the examination of 1912, which was the first examination held in accordance with the revised curriculum.

From the examiners' reports it appears that everywhere the standard of English attained by the candidates for this examination is low. Government trust that the schools concerned will take steps to remedy the defects in the teaching of this subject.

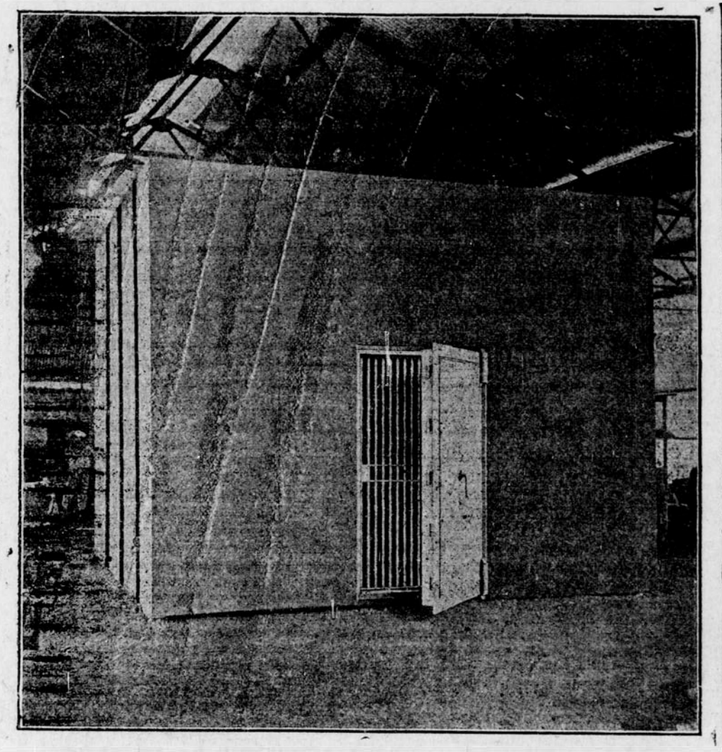
Government concur generally in the remarks made in paragraph 9 of the Director's report. Special importance must necessarily attach to neatness and good handwriting in an examination which is recognized by Government as qualifying for admission to the lower grades of the public service and which aims at certifying to the fitness of successful candidates for business in general. But apart from this, it has to be recognized that the toleration of slovenly and untidy work and bad and careless handwriting is calculated to exercise an altogether undesirable influence on the characters of the pupils and their general outlook on life. It is necessary, therefore, to warn head masters of schools that a higher standard in these matters will be insisted on in future examinations and that deficiencies will be penalized to a greater extent than heretofore.

NO HAJ PILGRIMS FROM THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the members of the Haj Committee, on a communication received from his Highness the Nizam's Government regarding the issue of a notification declining to send any piligrims from Hyderabad to the Hedjaz this year:—

That the president be requested to communicate to the press the action taken by his highness the Nizam's Government in issuing a notification intimating that no piligrims will be sent by them to the Hedjaz this year.

The mail which left Bombay on June 26 was delivered in London on July 14.



STRONG ROOM (STEEL) AT THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fact that Anglo-Indians are deprived of the opportunity of participating in the war is indeed a very deplorable one, and unfortunately for the Government no contemplative person can resist the conclusion that their deprivation of this glorious chance of fighting for King and country and winning honour and glory undoubtedly lies at the door of the Government. The leading note of your issue of yesterday very correctly characterized the matter as a "sad scandal" for which the Government are alone responsible. I am sure you have employed the mildest language regarding their action which is absolutely unjustifiable. Why should every other race be considered worthy to wear the King's uniform? And why should only Anglo-Indians be excluded? Is this fair treatment? What reason is there, I ask, that *persistently* prevents the Government from utilizing Anglo-Indians as soldiers of the King? There must be some reason for their action, and I am desirous of knowing what it can possibly be. It is a well-known fact that Government have always treated Anglo Indians illiberally in the matter of giving them employment in any but the most subordinate grades of the service. Wherever a selection has to be made in respect of the filling of a post in the higher grades, i.e. in the gazetted ranks of the service, the Anglo-Indian, however, efficient and in all other ways well-fitted, is studiously excluded from the post. I have known instances in which appeals have been made enquiring the reason for this unfair treatment, and the only satisfaction(?) gained has been the stereotyped reply that the responsible authorities make the appointment "by selection." This is galling in the extreme and the bitterest possible discontent results. Can any one wonder at the widespread dissatisfaction existing among Anglo-Indians because Government elect to treat them unfairly. Some years ago I strongly advocated in the Press the formation of Anglo-Indian regiments, and though I then enquired why Europeans and Indians could be considered worthy to be soldiers and why Anglo-Indians were not, I was never vouchsafed a reply. I defy any one to tell me the plain reason why Anglo-Indians have not been allowed the opportunity to fight for their King. I do not deny that some misguided man has misled the Government in this matter, and that the reason will be found enshrined in some secret chamber of the Political Department of the Government of India. Whatever excuse there may be, I am sure that Government have never made a greater mistake. Had Government acted on my suggestion of some fifteen years ago, we could have had ten regiments of Anglo-Indians at the Front to-day. While all others could go to the Front without any difficulty whatever, the Anglo-Indian has to resign his appointment and find his way to England before he can be accepted as worthy to fight for his King.—Yours, etc.,

RESENTFUL.

FAMINE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The latest reports from the famine areas in Eastern Bengal show that the prospects of the "aus" crop are cheerful and the Hon. Mr. Beatson-Bell who has been visiting the areas and personally directing relief operations, will complete his programme of tour before returning to Dacca next week.

The Government of Bengal have given no less than Rs. 80,000 during the present week of which Rs. 50,000 has been given to Tipperah and Rs. 20,000 to Noakhali as agricultural loans and Rs. 10,000 has been given to the Commissioner of Chittagong Division for relief.

Notice has been given of a number of questions to be asked at the ensuing meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council at Dacca on the 26th and it is understood that the Government will make a statement on the situation and the steps so far taken to mitigate the distress of the people.

It is understood that Rs. 2,000 has been subscribed to the Tipperah and Noakhali Famine Fund from the Imperial War Relief Fund.

SIR TARAK NATH PALIT ENDOWMENT.

DEEDS HELD VALID.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At the High Court to-day Justices Imam and Greaves delivered separate judgments in what is known as the Calcutta University case. This suit was brought by Mr. Jitendra Nath Palit, Barrister-at-Law, for a declaration that the two deeds made by Sir Tarak Nath Palit in 1912 making over about fifteen lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University are void.

The parties to the suit were besides the plaintiff, Mr. Lokendra Nath Palit, retired Civilian, and Mr. S. K. Mullick, executors to the estate of Sir Tarak Nath Palit, and the Calcutta University.

The object in creating these trusts was to establish two University professorships under certain conditions.

The plaintiff prayed that the Court should declare that two deeds made by his father were invalid and inoperative and that the properties covered by them were unaffected.

After dealing with the issues, the character of the deeds and the powers of the University under the Act to deal with endowments and trusts, their Lordships held that both the deeds were valid and dismissed the suit with costs.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council which will be held at Dacca on the 26th instant Mr. Beatson Bell will introduce a bill to decentralise and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in Bengal.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea will move the following resolutions:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor,-in-Council that necessary measures be taken as soon as it may be convenient to give effect to recommendations made by Mr. Swan in his revised report on the industrial development of Bengal.

Mr. Upendra Lall Roy will move that this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government of India be approached with a request to provide funds for the purchase and maintenance of a second dredger for the port of Chittagong.

A MAHOMEDAN'S STORY OF ALLEGED CHEATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

A complaint has been lodged at the Sealdah Railway Police station by a Mahomedan, named Mahbul Beg, residing near Bow Bazar.

The man stated that he had been cheated at Dum. Dum where he was enticed to go by a band of upcountry men who promised to sell him gold beads valued at Rs. 10,000 for Rs. 500. At Dum Dum Rs. 500 were taken from him but the gold beads were not given in exchange. He was told that they would be made over to him in Calcutta where the swindlers with the exception of one gave him the slip. He complained to the railway police who arrested the man who had stayed behind.

WHEAT PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The weakness of the monsoon has been unfavourably affecting wheat prices which have this week again risen slightly. To-day's figures are Lahore, ten seers; Meerut, nine and a quarter; Cawnpore, nine; Delhi nine and a quarter; and Jubbulpur eight and three-quarters. Now that there are rains in Northern India lower rates may be expected to establish themselves.

It has been decided to celebrate the jubilee of Angadipuram School, Calicut, under the presidentship of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, as it was from this school that the distinguished Malayalee Knight took his early education.

MADE IN INDIA.

A LARGE FIREPROOF STRONG ROOM.

There is to be seen at the works of Messrs. Godrej and Boyce, Bombay, says the "Indian Textile Journal," a strong-room built for the Central Bank of India that offers a very important example of the progress that has been made in this class of construction in India. The makers are already well known for the quality of their fire and thief-proof safes and locks, which are in use in every administration in the country, including railways, post offices and the more important of Government departments.

The strong room, the subject of our illustration, measures 14 by 14 by 12 feet. The total thickness of the walls all over is 6 inches, the space between the plates being filled in with special fire-proofing materials that were tested most severely in 1912, on the Calcutta Maidan by the Public Works Department acting for the Post Office authorities. The test lasted for four hours and the contents of the Godrej safe were found undamaged after the outer casing had been made red hot, the contents of the competing safes being totally destroyed.

There are some special features in the new strong room that merit attention. The butt joints of the outer plating are made with the usual strap through which screws pass from the inside. These butt straps are protected by a covering strap riveted on, which would have to be removed before the butt straps could be attacked. The entrance is secured by a strong grilled gate that will admit light and air in the day time and is also furnished with a strong and well-fitted door with one of the firm's patent locks. The structure will be delivered in about six weeks of the date of the order which offers an example of the saving of time that may be made by ordering in India instead of in Europe and also the facilities that arise from being able to deal directly with the manufacturer. Other strong rooms, larger even than the one described above and made by the same firm, have for years been in use at the Yokohama, Eastern and other Banks.

The works of Godrej and Boyce cover a space of 5,000 yards and employ about 500 men. Every process of manufacture except the rolling of the bars and steel plates is carried out on the premises. In addition to all the usual tools employed in a safe factory, electric welding is in daily use for much of the work that was previously done by riveting. This adds to the security of the safes.

The difficulties that accompany the purchase of strong rooms in Europe and their transport and erection in India have stood a good deal in the way of their adoption, but now that they may be ordered in Bombay, carried in pieces to their destination, and erected by Indian workmen in any part of the country, there is every prospect of their extended use, for one strong room costs less than a number of safes of equal capacity and it only involves one lock and one door instead of a number of them.

DANGERS TO MOTOR CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I fully endorse the remarks made by "Outer Cover" in his letter of the 13th instant. Last week I had occasion to use this road and without exaggeration I should say there was at least one cart load of loose stones lying on the road from the Villard corner (north) to the Warli Sluice Valve. To avoid the stones I had to drive at all angles but for all that received a puncture to both the inner tube and outer cover. For the negligence of those concerned I have had to pay several bills for the constant vulcanizing done to the punctures and would request the Municipality to insist that the contractor fix boards at the back of his carts or compel him as pointed out by "Outer Cover" to employ labour to pick all such loose stones as fall out of his carts or else the work be done at his cost by the Municipality. I would recommend the representative of this ward to drive on this particular road between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m. and satisfy himself as to the veracity of our statements.—Yours, etc.,

INNER TUBE.

INCESSANT RAIN IN ASSAM.

VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Rain has been falling in Cachar (Assam) incessently for several days and the whole country side is flooded. It is hardly possible to get from one place to another as all roads and pathways are under water.

All the surrounding villages and bazars and all the lowlying parts of the gardens have been flooded.

Mr. W. M. Munro and Babu P. C. Bhattacharjee are doing all in their power to help by giving accommodation to all who have been rendered homeless and seeing to their wants.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A RANI.

WARRANT ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee, on behalf of Mr. Ariff Kasim Ariff, appeared to-day before the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate and made an application against Rani Churamoni of Bistunpur, Bankura District, and her gomasta, Charu Chanda Biswas, on a charge of cheating or in the alternative criminal breach of trust. It is alleged that the complainant had on various occasions advanced sums of money to the Rani to the extening of Rs.5,000 on the understanding that the Rani would lease to him the Debuttar Estate belonging to the minor Rajah of Bistnupore. Subsequently the complainant alleges, he discovered that the accused did not intend to lease the estate to him. The Magistrate granted a warrant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 15.)

Cavaliere Gino Cecchi, Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 5th June 1915.

Mr. V. S. Damle, Mamlatdar of Roha Taluka, Kolaba, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The resignation of Mr. Madhavdas Goculdas L. Pasta of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, has been accepted.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., and Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Magistrates of the First Class in the Surat District, are empowered to try summarily and forest offence punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

Mr. F. Trotter to act as District Superintendent of Police at Larkana, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. A. Shillidy.

Mr. E. F. Green, Second Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for six months, on medical certificate, of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., and Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., passed, on 6th July 1915, an examination in Sindhi according to the Proficiency Test.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., and Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., passed, on 5th July 1915, an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

The Rev. J. L. C. Dart, Assistant Chaplain at St. Mary's Poona, in charge of Ghorpuri, to be Chaplain of Kirkee, vice the Rev. P. G. Tibbs.

The Rev. A. C. Ashworth, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, on relief, to be Assistant Chaplain at St. Mary's Poona, in charge of Ghorpuri, vice the Rev. J. L. C. Dart.

Assistant Surgeon Ganpat Damodar Chitre, L. M. & S., is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assistant Surgeons with effect from 6th May 1915.

Major H. C. Buckley, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his Military duties, vice Dr. R. W. Fisher, M.B., proceeding on leave.

Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Fooks, I.M.S., (retired), to be substantive *pro tem.* Civil Surgeon, First Class, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., on deputation.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, Electrical Inspector, is granted privilege leave, on full pay, for one month in India with effect from 26th July, 1915, or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Chhotalal Naranji Mehta, Mamlatdar of Mehmadabad, is granted two months and fifteen days' privilege leave with effect from 5th July 1915 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it and Mr. Jhaverbhai Bapuji Patel, Aval-Karkun, Mehmadabad, appointed to act as Malatdar during Mr. Mehta's absence.

Mr. G. N. Kulkarni, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Nasik, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Niphad vice Mr. V. S. Hatvalne (appointed to do duty as District Inspector of Land Records, East Khandesh, in the leave arrangement of Mr. N. M. Natu.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya to be a corresponding member of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students going to England, for the Kolaba District in the place of Mr. Govind Baba Gurjar, deceased.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 15.

The Tournament which commenced on the 6th instant came to a termination this afternoon when the Perambur M. C. C. team met the Hockey M. C. C. (A) team in the finals at Chepauk before a very large crowd of spectators.

Both teams were well represented and the game was watched with keen interest throughout. The M. C. C. scored a goal after a desultory play in the first half. On resuming the Perambur consisting chiefly of young men, contested very vigorously to equalize and showed excellent bits of individual play though they had some excellent chances of scoring which they spoiled through erratic shooting. During the second half the M. C. C. scored several goals and when time was called it was announced that the game was in their favour, the score being 6 to love. The match over, the party adjourned to the M. C. C. grounds where the Hon. Mr. Buckley, in a fine speech, congratulated the winners and then asked Mrs. Menzies to present the cups.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following will play for the Bombay Gymkhana in a Rugby Football match versus the 2/6 Devon Regiment, on the Oval, this afternoon. Kick off 6 p.m.

Back: W. H. E. Aspinwall.
Three-quarters: L. S. Bartlett, H. B. Edgards, E. A. Cook, F. J. Cheminais.
Halves: Capt. A. G. Macllwaine, A. Johnson.
Forwards: E. S. Dougall (Capt.), A. M. Green A. Scot, C. N. Rich H. R. Harris, A. L. Darley, W. E. Osborn and R. W. Cable.

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OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
General Manager.....Steve Buckingham.
To-night 6-30 To-night 10
The only variety show in town.
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King of the Lasso.
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The Comedienne with a Voice.
In her Absolute latest Song.
Our exclusive Italian Drama 2 parts.
MESSENGER OF DISCORD.
"The Lass that Loved a Sailor,"
"Caza and a Maid."
"A Flight on a Maurice Farman Hydro-aeroplane," "Above the Seine Valley," and other good comics.
Notice—Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, the 10 o'clock show will take place at Edward's Theatre, Kalbadevi.

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Bear brand 125 Bull brand 125

Swan brand 125

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, July 16, 1915.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

"The accused was charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust and the sole foundation of those two charges were the two receipts. It would be difficult to come across two more foolish documents then the two on which the prosecution have based their case,—foolish in the sense that instead of having documents on which important issues lie, framed by lawyers or by people who understood the legal effect of the document and the legal effect which it is intended to create by these documents,—instead of their being drafted by people who understood it, they seemed to have been drafted by people who were absolutely ignorant of the legal effect of what the documents stated. Now on those documents which are supposed to create a trust there was not even a pledge which could have been enforced and as to creating a trust what aid the documents says?"

So said Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar in his charge to the jury, when Mr. Stanton, the Manager of Messrs. Lloyd and Co., was placed in the criminal dock to take his trial on charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating. The learned judge also said that the case was of some importance to the banks and the mercantile community of Bombay. And to this we might be permitted to add a rider of our own, that the case is also one of absorbing interest to the public generally. On this plea we subscribe the following comments. Involved in the prosecution was a group of four parties. The solicitors for the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the C.I.D., the Crown Prosecutor and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The first-named may be eliminated as representing the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the complainants in the case, who set the ball rolling and which operation was subsequently taken up by the Public Prosecutor. Now what we are concerned with is, that here are three public departments who have been openly charged in a High Court of Justice with being so ignorant of the fundamental principles of criminal law as to have been incapable of understanding the legal effect of two "foolish documents" to such a hopeless extent as to have interpreted them as creating a "trust," when there was not even a pledge implied. And on an erroneous promise of thia kind, a gentleman is submitted to the indiginity of being arrested at Suez as a suspected fugitive criminal; brought before a magistrate; and after a prolonged enquiry in the Police Court committed for trial, when, from what Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar said, it is quite clear the whole affair should have been nipped in the bud by the magistrate, if not earlier, and the charges consigned to the waste-paper basket.

We do not know what Mr. Stanton's feelings are on the matter. Perhaps he went home and returned thanks on bended knees to a merciful Providence for so far having assisted him as to send him before a tribunal where some knowledge of the law exists. After having been battered about in the throes of anxiety for several months, his frame of mind may be such as to be grateful at having escaped, and so far as he is concerned, no more may be heard about it. But in the interests of the public, is it not incumbent on Government to institute an enquiry and find out what investigations led the C.I.D., to take cognisance of the case? What possessed the Crown Prosecutor to take up, on behalf of the Crown, and proceed with a case of which the sole foundation was a couple of "foolish documents" so drawn up by ignorant people, that the legal effect was utterly opposed to what was apparently intended? And lastly, wherein lay the *prima facie* evidence upon which the Chief Presidency Magistrate relied for committing Mr. Stanton to take his trial? If the Russo-Asiatic Bank were of opinion, under Mr. Tennant's advice, that they had a grievance against Mr. Stanton, and that, in the interests of justice, a prosecution was necessary, this could easily have been entered upon off their own bat. But in the light of what transpired in the High Court, it seems incredible that the police should have taken their own initiative, and shouldered the responsibility of the arrest at Suez on to Government, through the advice of the Public Prosecutor. If responsible public officers, vested with enormous powers, are incapable of discriminating between "foolish" and valid documents, such apparent incompetency should prove sufficient grounds for a sifting enquiry into the whole matter and the removal of those responsible, should the facts show this to be necessary or desirable. The fact of the banks in question having lost money is no argument for having submitted Mr. Stanton to such a drastic, damaging and humiliating procedure. When the aftermath of this war obtrudes itself there will probably be many cases of money being lost by banks and merchants alike. And unless steps are taken to prevent a repetition of Mr. Stanton's painful experience, the safety of many may perhaps be imperilled, whose only crime might be, that they are the victims of unforeseen circumstances.

But be that as it may, the fact that a case based on such flimsy grounds, or no grounds at all, could have reached the stage of a trial at the Sessions, is an amazing scandal, which cannot be allowed to rest. And the public will expect Government to take some action in the matter. In another case which was disposed of at the Sessions yesterday, the Judge passed even more severe strictures. In this case an employee of a firm was charged with falsification of accounts. The facts of the case are so ridiculous, considered in the light of a ground on which to base a prosecution, that a child could have known that there was no shadow of criminality in what the man had done and that the whole prosecution was open to grave suspicion. The man was perfectly innocent of any wrong-doing whatsoever. There was no *prima facie* case. There was no mystery to solve, no suspicion to clear up. The Judge remarked that there was not a vestige of evidence against the man. But the matter is worse than that. The evidence for the prosecution was positive evidence of the accused's innocence. Yet he is committed for trial and counsel is instructed by the Public Prosecutor to conduct the case against him. What is our whole system of justice coming to, when such a scandalous state of things is possible, that a case like this instead of being flung out of the police court with contumely is sent for trial and the Public Prosecutor, instead of entering a *nolle prosequi*, straightaway actually attempts to foist the case upon an experienced judge and an intelligent jury? And these cases, even, do not altogether stand alone. Case after case during the last few days at the Sessions has ended in acquittal. Let us quote the presiding Judge again:—

"This is about the fourth or fifth case committed to this Sessions, which I have tried in which after considerable thought I have come to the conclusion that the benefit derived by these committals is only to the legal profession. These committals have tended to the detriment of the members of the jury and of a Judge of the High Court, who have to sit down to listen to the evidence with but one result. When a Presidency Magistrate commits a case to the Sessions the Public Prosecutor is bound to take that case up and to conduct it and as he has no audience himself, he is bound to instruct counsel. . . . ."

"If subjects of the Crown are to be committed to the Sessions for trial on cases of this description, it seems to me that no one is safe in Bombay."

Such language is not one whit too strong. We disagree with his lordship only on one point. We cannot see that the Public Prosecutor is bound to take up a case because the magistrate commits it to the Sessions. He can and ought to use his own discretion as to whether a hopelessly bad case should be abandoned or not when it reaches the Sessions Court. And where private parties institute a prosecution of this kind they should be left to their own devices, both by the police and the Public Prosecutor. But let that pass. A judge of the High Court, presiding over the Criminal Sessions, has told us in plain language that the circumstances are such that no one is safe in Bombay. That state of things cannot be allowed to continue. The Government must take up the matter and move in such a way as to ensure, that the public safety is not endangered by the incompetence or misguided zeal, whichever it may be, of the three Departments concerned.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The second day's sitting of the Legislative Council was marked by many moments of animated and excited discussion in which various members took part. But the brunt of the debate fell on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Godbole from the non-official side, and on Mr. Carmichael from the official. Four Bills came up for consideration before the Council, and though in every case there was no opposition to the Bills as a whole, particular clauses in them involving principles came in for a good deal of heated discussion. There was one motion before the Council expressing its gratitude to his Majesty's Government for extending Lord Hardinge's term of office and to Lord Hardinge himself for his cheerful response to the call of duty. In a long and appreciative speech Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed commended this motion to the Council and it was passed without any other speech being made. Of the ten resolutions, of which notice was given, two were transferred to the next meeting, because the subjects to which they relate are being considered by Government. One was discussed at great length and with not a little bitterness, but its mover was obliged to postpone its consideration to the next meeting of the Council.

Regarding the Bill to amend the Protection of Pilgrims' Act which was first taken up, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla thought that the amendment proposed was not effective enough to give to the pilgrims the relief which they needed and which Government had in view. He recommended therefore that legislative effect should be given to an alternative scheme which had been successfully worked by Government themselves some ten years ago. Sir Ibrahim brought this proposal before the Select Committee when Mr. Hill expressed the view that the proposal would require fresh legislation and would delay the present amending Bill. Sir Ibrahim's position, therefore, was that, if he received an assurance that such legislation would be taken up, he would not oppose the present Bill. Mr. Raffiuddin, who followed, seemed strangely bent on proving what was, as Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy had to point out to the Council, not the exact truth, that Sir Ibrahim had misrepresented the view of Mr. Hill. The next Bill for consideration was what Sir P. Pattani called "particularly a Corporation Bill" embodying certain suggestions which the Bombay Municipal Corporation had made. The debate, however, showed that the Bill went beyond the recommendation of the Corporation in one important aspect, namely, the compensation to be given to owners for land acquired by the Municipality for public streets. As Sir Ibrahim pointed out, the amendment was suggested by the Corporation on the strength of the casting vote of the President. He and other members of the Corporation thought that under the Bill there was the danger that, while some honest owners would get no compensation, many unscrupulous owners would get exorbitant compensation. The principle of compensation was based on the consideration of the average value of land as well as of the loss sustained to the property of the owner. The amendment simply took into consideration, said Sir Ibrahim, only the latter consideration, and in this he was with great force supported by Messrs Samarth, Sathe and Upasani. On the opposite side were ranged Messrs. Orr, Rodda and Harchandrai, who all relied on the new principle introduced by the Town-Planning Act, that the owners of property should contribute towards the expense of making roads, which benefited the property; and therefore, they said, that it was only in the case when actual loss was proved that the Corporation should be asked to give compensation. Mr. Pattani promised that the wording of the clause would be carefully considered in Select Committee. The amendment to the Medical Act excited some interesting discussion. Mr. Belvi, who desired that the Act should be amended also in other directions was called to order. Mr Kamat's appeal that some recognition be given in respect of privileges conferred under this Act to eminent and able practitioners of Oriental Medicine, though they have no University qualifications, called forth from Col. Jackson, who seems to relish his own irrelevant jokes, some unnecessary remarks about, opposition to the Act on the part of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The most important and significant remark made on this Bill fell from Mr. Pranjpye, who rightly said that, though the Act regulated only Western medicine, its effect was to taboo all other systems, a most undesirable result. The Bill for a Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, as a result of the spirited initiative of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, has been completely modified. Sir Ibrahim, however, advanced arguments to prove that the levy of a Survey-fee, which the amended Bill provided, was unjust and unnecessary, and he feared that the fact, that this fee would entitle the holder to obtain certified extracts from the map and register, opened up a wide field for the application of compulsory methods of benefiting the people, say, for example, in the matter of moral instructions. Besides, the Corporation, which is the public purse, already contributes to the cost of the Survey. Mr. Carmichael, taunted Sir Ibrahim on his anxiety "to keep a watchful eye on the interests of the property-owners." This at once called forth from the latter the indignant retort that the advocacy of public interests is one of the duties of non-official members, and that, if he fought for the property-owners it was with an eye to the ultimate interests of the tenants.

The last Resolution for the day was that relating to the suggested reduction of the rate of interest on takavi loans. Mr. Godbole moved it, and though, as he later on said, the discussion on it was very gratifying to him as showing the sense of the Council, the debate afforded some very exciting moments. His proposals for the reduction of the rates were based on the principle recognised by Sir Richard Lamb during the discussion on the subject on a former occasion, that Government did not wish to make any profits out of these loan transactions. He presented figures to prove that, while profits had been made, the rate was not reduced. Mr. Carmichael, in opposing the proposal advanced as one of his arguments, that the reduction was not advisable on account of the difficulty of calculation,—an argument which Mr. Belvi very correctly characterized as being unworthy of receiving the serious attention of the Council, and which Mr. Manmohandas Ramji thought could be expected from ignorant peasants rather than from trained Government officials. Mr. Sathe suggested that, at any rate, the profits should be only utilized in agricultural improvements. Mr. Carmichael had urged that the Government rate was lower than that charged by the money-lender or the Co-operative Society. To this Mr. Parekh replied that takavi loans are least liable to risks, and Mr. Rodda added that the benefits of the Co-operative Societies did not at present extend to the majority of agriculturists. A noteworthy argument was the one advanced by Sir Ibrahim that, under the provisions of the amended Improvement Trust Act, the Bombay Improvement Trust advanced loans to employers of labour for building chawls, but in view of the present financial urgency he suggested to Mr. Godbole to bring the Resolution after the end of the war. After much hesitation and the tenacious refusal of the Finance Member to accept the Resolution with any modification, Mr. Godbole thought it best to ask for leave to have it transferred to the next meeting. It was a pity that Sir Richard Lamb, in spite of the principle he himself had enunciated, should have treated the desire showed by Mr. Godbole to meet his wishes so unreasonably.

Notes of the Day.

Educational Progress in Baroda.

If any object-lesson were needed to prove the necessity of compulsion in primary education in a backward country like India, as also to demonstrate the generally harmless character of the policy underlying it and the undoubted benefits that are sure to accrue to the country from it, the experience of Baroda in this respect should serve the purpose. It is not yet a decade since education in its primary stages was made free and compulsory in Baroda, and the progress that has been made since then in literary and general enlightenment among the subjects must be admitted to be of a most astonishing character. His Highness the Gaikwar's Government have not followed the policy of compulsion on mere sentimental grounds and have not pressed it forward with any undue haste. The compulsory age limit of both the boys and girls as well as their statutory standard limit, have been raised gradually and with great circumspection. What opposition there was among the subjects of the State through misunderstanding or inability to understand the noble object of the State in view has all but disappeared and the scheme at present is working quite smoothly. The Report of Mr. Masani, Director of Public Instruction, on the educational progress of the State in 1913-14, reveals quite a remarkable advance made in all branches of education. During the year the educational institutions of all descriptions in the State rose from 3,045 to 3,088, the total number of pupils attending them rose from 2,07,913 to 2,29,903 or an acquisition of 22,000 new pupils, which is a remarkable record indeed for a single year for such a small State like Baroda. Out of the total, 550 were in the Arts College, 8,079 in the secondary schools, and the remaining 2,21,274 attended primary schools. Of the total number of children, 1,47,413 were boys and 82,490 were girls. The number of primary schools increased by 39 and the number of pupils attending primary institutions by 21,680. The remarkable increase in a single year was mainly due to the raising during the year of the statutory age limit for boys to 14 and that for the girls to 12 and the statutory standard limit from the Fourth to the Fifth Standard. The result of this reform has been that fully 93.2 per cent of the boys of the school-going age are attending school today in Baroda,—a state of things which is far, far in advance of the conditions in British India or any of even the progressing States. The State spent on education about 1-9 of the total revenues, which must be pronounced to be a fair, or even more than fair, proportion for spending on education. The credit for all these progressive measures must be given, in the first instance, to his Highness who has all along evinced an unsurpassed zeal in the cause of education and, secondly, to the officers of the department headed by Mr. Masani.

The Health of the City.

The sudden and large decline in the death-rate in Bombay in the week before the last was not maintained in the past week, the vital statistics for which show that the total number of deaths rose from 359 to 451 and the mortality-rate from 19.05 to 23.94. Apparently the city has reverted to the average conditions of the whole quarter, and the exceptional improvement in health a fortnight back must, therefore, be held to have been only a temporary phenomenon. But in comparison with the conditions prevailing last year and in the past quinquennium, the city has been exceptionally fortunate this year in every regard. For, the death-rate in the corresponding week of 1914 stood at 27.28 and the past quinquennial average was as high as 31.33. Plague, which had registered 4 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week, recorded 24 attacks and 19 deaths last week, the Middle and Lower Colaba section returning 11 cases of the latter. Small-pox registered 12 attacks and 6 deaths, while cholera, which had been absent for several weeks past, also registered a fatal case. But the Board of Health is of opinion that neither plague, small-pox nor cholera was epidemic during the week. The mortality from other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lungs, 22, other tubercular effections 4, diseases of the respiratory system 120, diseases of nervous sysem 39, and old age and debility 80. There were two cases of drowning, two of poisoning and seven of fatal injuries. There were 361 live births, 3 premature births and 15 still-births during the week.

An Important Secession to Rome.

A great sensation has been caused in England by the secession to the Church of Rome of the Rev. Bernard Moultrie, formerly head of the Cowley Fathers. This is described as the most important clerical secession since the conversion of Father Benson and Father Maturin. Mr. Moultrie, who is about fifty years of age, is an almoner of Keble College. He is a son of the late Gerald Moultrie, vicar of South Leigh, in Oxfordshire, about three miles from Newman's Littlemore. Mr. Moultrie's grandfather was the poet-vicar of Rugby in the days of Arnold. The Rev. Gerald Moultrie was a hymnologist of some note, as "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," testify. At South Leigh he fouded a preparatory school for boys, and sank much of his fortune in an elaborate school building scheme, but his death at a comparatively early age led to the closing of the school. South Leigh Church is noted for being the church in which John Wesley preached his first sermon.

NEW COMMERCE MEMBER.

SIR GEORGE BARNES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

H. M. the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir George Barnes, at present acting as permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, as member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council for Commerce and Industry in succession to the Hon. Sir W. H. Clark. The Viceroy has agreed in response to the wishes of the President of the Board of Trade that Sir George Barnes should defer taking up his appointment till March next.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NEW ARMY IN ACTION.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ARGONNE

ENEMY'S BIG MOVE IN POLAND.

GERMAN EMPIRE'S BANKRUPTCY

THIS

British new formations have arrived in France, the arrival being kept secret. Their sturdiness and discipline favourably impressed veterans, and the newcomers showed splendid courage and tenacity under their baptism of fire. The gunners highly approve of the batteries of the New Army.

On the occasion of the National Fete Day in France, President Poincare delivered an inspiring speech at the Hotel des Invalides. The President emphasised that he had every confidence in the Army and in the Allies, and concluded by saying "we shall certainly conquer."

The Kaiser's war prophecy with regard to hostilities terminating by October is explained. A deputation of Berlin bankers informed the Kaiser at an interview, that if the war was prolonged over another winter, the German Empire would be bankrupt.

On the western front the Germans attacked the French and British lines near Pilken, but were easily repulsed.

The French attacked in Argonne, gaining a footing in the German trenches west of Argonne Forest.

That the Germans are making a big move in the region north of Warsaw appears from a Petrograd communiqué. It is stated that the enemy on the 12th July assumed the offensive on the Narew front.

The Press Bureau has issued a long description of a two days' visit of Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain to the Indian Hospitals at Brighton. Mr. Chamberlain expressed his warm appreciation of the perfection of the entire organisation of hospitals.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the British Dyes Limited, the president said that cash was available for the purposes of the company amounting to over a million sterling.

GERMANS' BRUTAL IMPUDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—The "New York Herald" demands a prompt disavowal of and an apology, for the action of a German submarine which compelled the American barque Normandy to ac as a mask while she sank a Russian ship.

The paper remarks that for brazen effrontery and brutal impudence there has been nothing similar known in maritime warfare.

KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY IN ACTION.

SHOW SPLENDID COURAGE AND TENACITY.

KITCHENER'S ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW FORMATIONS

SHOW SPLENDID COURAGE AND TENACITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 14.

Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters in France says that the news of the arrival of new formations was kept secret.

There had been rumours of the arrival of certain divisions, but no one was aware of their actual presence till one chanced to see them on the road or meet them in trenches.

Their sturdiness and discipline favourably impressed veterans who had been keenly interested in the formation and training of the new army.

The newcomers were placed in the trenches for short spells, firstly by sections and gradually by battalions. They stood their baptism of fire according to expectation, while one unit which was exposed to heavy shell fire showed splendid courage and tenacity.

The gunners approve highly of the batteries of the new army.

The moral effect of the new divisions will undoubtedly be great, inspiring the men in the trenches with confidence and proving that the country is fully supporting the firing line.

TERRITORIALS AT BASRA.

NO ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES.

LONDON, July 15.

Replying to Sir John Jardine, Mr. Chamberlain said that the additional allowances were not applicable to the Territorials at Basra and in the Persian Gulf who were under active service conditions.

RECRUITING APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Recruiting authorities invite men rejected for weak eye sight, teeth or slight physical defects to reapply. Those unfit for active service battalions will be placed in home defence units. None organically sound will be refused.

CANADIAN PREMIER ATTENDS CABINET MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 14.

At Mr. Asquith's invitation, Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Prime Minister, attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

SCOTTISH MINERS' DEMAND.

LONDON, July 14.

The Scottish Miners' Union yesterday passed a resolution to demand a further increase in wages.

BILL POSTPONING ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 14.

A Bill for the postponement of the elections will be introduced by Mr. Walter Long next week. It not merely defers a general election a year, but deals in a similar manner with elections of all local bodies.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Edward Grey to-day attended the Cabinet meeting.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS DENNEHY.

LONDON, July 15.

The death of Major-General Sir Thomas Dennehy is announced.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

FURNES.—In Flanders, 26 miles W.-S.-W. of Bruges.

DUNKIRK.—In France, 25 miles north-west of Ypres.

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

DOUAI.—In France, 20 miles south of Lille.

LILLE.—In France, 20 miles north of Douai.

PILKEN.—In Flanders, 3½ miles north of Ypres.

SOISSONS.—In France, 65 miles N.-E. of Paris.

WARSAW.—In Poland, 300 miles east of Berlin.

LUBLIN.—In Poland, 96 miles S.-E. of Warsaw.

CONTINUOUS CANNONADE.

GERMAN TRENCHES ATTACKED IN ARGONNE.

ANOTHER AEROPLANE RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 15.

The communiqué says the enemy in Belgium bombarded Furnes, east of Dunkirk. The Germans north of Arras twice vainly attempted to leave their trenches near Souchez. The cannonade on the whole of this sector was continuous. The cathedral quarter of Arras suffered particularly and three civilians were killed.

We attacked in Argonne, gaining a footing in the German trenches west of Argonne Forest. The enemy's gains in Argonne yesterday did not exceed four metres in depth.

A squadron of twenty aeroplanes dropped bombs on the enemy military railway junction between Douai and Lille. Gun aeroplanes accompanying the squadron bombarded a stationary train.

FRENCH AND BRITISH ATTACKED.

ENEMY EASILY REPULSED.

PARIS, July 14.

The afternoon communiqué says, after bombarding the French and British lines the Germans attacked the trenches near Pilken which had been captured by the British. The enemy were easily repulsed.

The Germans bombarded Arras and Soissons with heavy shells.

The enemy's offensive in Argonne has been definitely checked.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL FETE DAY.

PRESIDENT'S INSPIRING SPEECH.

PARIS, July 14.

On the occasion of the National Fete Day, President Poincare delivered an inspiring speech at the Hotel des Invalides.

He affirmed that France had been the innocent victim of savage and premeditated aggression, but, he said, "as we were compelled to draw the sword we have no right aggression, but, he said, "As we were com till complete victory prevents a recurrence of aggression. Every Frenchman and Frenchwoman understands that their whole future and whole honour is at stake."

M. Poincare emphasised that he had every confidence in the Army and in the Allies, and concluded, "We shall certainly conquer."

The French Ambassador in London, in a speech, declared that the moment was approaching when we should be materially stronger than the enemy. Patience would lead to victory.

CELEBRATION IN TRENCHES.

LONDON, July 15.

The French National Fete was celebrated in London to-day, everyone wearing the tricolour badge.

The Marseillaise was sung at the same moment in the trenches from the sea to the Vosges and the remains of Rouget de Lisle were conveyed with great pomp to the vaults of the Hotel des Invalides.

FRENCH AVIATORS' VISITS TO ESSEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent states that French aviators have recently been starting nightly from different points of the front flying to Essen and returning safely, having achieved a special mission. The nature of the mission is not mentoned but it is apparently not bombing.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The extent of the amendments referred to by Lord Macdonnell in the House of Lords in connection with the Indian Consolidation Bill, is not yet known here.

The Bill itself is a comparatively minor one as it does no more than bring together the existing law with such changes only as are necessary to render its meaning clear The need of it has been discussed for many years past and the result will be interesting as the first attempt that has been made to consolidate the Home statutes relating to the administration of India.

ENEMY'S BIG MOVE.

OFFENSIVE ASSUMED ON NAREW FRONT.

GREAT ENEMY FORCES ADVANCING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 15.

That the Germans are making a big move in the region north of Warsaw appears from a Petrograd communiqué which says:—"The enemy on 12th July assumed the offensive on the Narew front and captured our trenches on the right bank of the Pisia on the 13th on a front of two versts, but they were dislodged by counter-attacks.

Great enemy forces are advancing between the rivers Orjitz and Lydynia, where the Russians, declining battle retired on Tuesday night to second line positions.

The Russians in the fighting south of Lublin from 4th to 11th July, took 22,761 prisoners. Fighting is also proceeding in the direction of Holm.

GENERAL BOTHA'S TRIUMPH.

PREMIER'S RESOLUTION PASSED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Asquith's resolution expressing gratitude and admiration for General Botha's conduct of the campaign was passed with the greatest enthusiasm.

BRITISH DYES LIMITED.

£1,018,000 AVIALABLE FOR BUSINESS

LONDON, July 14.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the British Dyes Limited, Mr. Falconer, M.P., presiding, said that cash amounting to £1,918,000 was available for the purposes of the company.

The trade had been forbearing and accommodating and Swiss manufacturers had been very resonable and friendly.

German manufacturers of dyes now threatened that if Switzerland supplied dyes to Britain they would refuse to supply them to any Swiss consumers.

Mr. Falconer thought that Switzerland was not likely to receive the threat favourably.

NEW INDIAN LOAN

TERMS SETTLED BY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

A Conference was held at Simla last Tuesday to discuss the terms of the forthcoming rupee loan.

It was settled that the new loan will carry four per cent. interest and will be issued at par. It will be redeemable any time after five years and repayment in the maximum period of eight years will be obligatory. The full amount of four and a half crores mentioned in the Budget will be called for.

The centres at which applications will be received will include not only all the Accountant-Generals and other chief account officers of provinces but also the head offices of the Presidency Banks and all their branches. The deposit on application will be five per cent. of the sum applied for, the balance of the subscriptions being in four installments extending to the end of October next. The loan will remain open for applications for about a fortnight.

The first date fixed for the recept of applications will be towards the end of the present month or as soon thereafter as possible.

The Conference was attempted by Sir William Meyer assisted by the Financial Secretary and the Controller of Currency, Mr. Horne, President of the Bank of Bengal, Mr. Warren, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Bank of Bengal, Mr. Aitken, the Secretary and Treasuer of the Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Hunter, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras.

A successful and well attended party was given yesterday evening at Calcutta to meet Dr. Sir Rash Behary Ghose and among those present were Dr. J. C. Bose, Sir Gurudas Banerjee, the Hon. Dr. D. P. Sarbhadicary, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Babu Motilal Ghose, the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy and others. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the party broke up late in the evening.

KAISER'S PREDICTICN.

HIS WAR PROPHECY EXPLAINED.

BANKRUPTCY OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 14.

The "Times" is informed from Germany that a deputation of Berlin bankers insisted upon having an interview with the Kaiser and informed him that if the war was prolonged over another winter the German Empire would be utterly bankrupt. Hence the Kaiser's prediction that the war would end in October.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A well informed international banker tells the "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent that Germany's financial position is really very bad. The country is completely off the gold basis and people are growing suspicious. Directly the German people fully realise the the position the end of the war will be in sight.

GERMAN EFFORTS FOR PEACE

POSTAL CAMPAIGN IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

A telegram from Montreal says that during the last fortnight there has been a huge increase in Canada of a German postal peace campaign from America, dwelling on the impossibility of ending trench warfare and the necessity of preventing the ruin of Europe.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS

SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 13th July:—

The Austro-German offensive in south-east Poland still held up by the Russians whose report dated 12th says their troops, having finished the counter offensive opened on 5th July, have now occupied positions assigned them on the heights of the right bank of the Urzedowka river, eight or ten miles north of Krasnika. The enemy unsuccessfuliy attempted to approach the Russian trenches on the River Wolica, some 25 miles south of Cholm.

A German communiqué merely says in the south-eastern theatre of the war the situation remains unchanged. Elsewhere isolated action and artillery bombardment are reported.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

On the western front the Germans have been showing great activity. After throwing a great number of poisonous projectiles they attempted on Sunday night attacks on the south of Souchez. The first attack failed, but the second on the same night enabled them to occupy a cemetery and some portion of the trenches immediately adjacent, but on Monday the French counter-attacked and recovered a portion of the lost trenches. A very keen struggle in which grenades were thrown took place in the trenches south-east of Neuville without any appreciable gain on either side.

THE CRUISER KOENIGSBERG.

The German cruiser Koenigsberg which had been chased into the river in East Africa in the autumn and held up there ever since now has been destroyed. Two river monitors were sent out for the purpose with the aid of aircraft.

THE "STATESMAN" WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The "Statesman" War Fund which was re opened to obtain an additional sum of Rs. 75,000, has already produced Rs. 29,805 in little over a day. A number of Bengali, Marwari and Mahomedan names appear in the latest list. The agents of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and St. Andrew's church give additional Rs. 5,000, and the Hon. Mr. Archy Birkmyre also contributes Rs. 2,000 more.

FRENCH WAR ORPHANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, July 14.

The Mayor of Pondicherry has notified that if any person in French India is willing to take one or more orphans of soldiers killed in the field, offers to do so will be received at the office of the Mayor and arrangements made to bring the children out and hand them over to the parties concerned.

INDIAN HOSPITALS AT BRIGHTON.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT.

PERFECTION OF ENTIRE ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 13.

The Press Bureau has issued a long description of a two days' visit of Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain to the Indian hospitals at Brighton.

Mr. Chamberlain made minute inspection of all arrangements, especially those for feeding the patients which are of the most elaborate character with a view to the requirements of the various castes. These are assured by caste committees who watch all details.

Mr. Chamberlain told the sepoys who were shortly returning to India, cured but invalided, of the welcome awaiting them in India and of the arrangements for their return to their homes.

He also announced that an establishment would be provided to supply artificial limbs.

The patients were greatly cheered by the reports which had been received, of the reception of their comrades in Bombay, of the comfortable hospital trains provided to take them upcountry and of the warm-hearted crowds at railway stations.

INTERESTED IN SIKHS.

The Indians accommodated in the Pavilion greatly appreciate the oriental character of the buildings and the gardens are an especial boon.

Mr. Chamberlain was greatly interested in the Sikhs in all hospitals, listening to them reading their holy book.

He said how pleased he was to have a Sikh member of his own Council.

He was glad that he would be able to furnish them with a Gurumukhi translation of the paper "Akhbar-i-Jang" which had hitherto been issued only in Urdu and Hindi. The Sikhs greatly appreciated this.

THE V. C. HERO.

At the conclusion of the second day, Indian officers from all hospitals assembled and passed by Mr. Chamberlain who first shook hands with the Victoria Cross hero Mir Dast.

As he addressed the brave Subadar, who was still suffering from gas poisoning and lay in a bath chair, other Indian Officers and sepoys cheered loudly.

After Mr. Chamberlain had shaken hands with each officer he moved to another part of the grounds.

It was interesting to see every Indian officer go to Mir Dast, salute and shake hands, showing that they know, as all know, what it means to win the V.C. in a war like this.

BEHAVED AS GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed his warm appreciation of the perfection of the entire organisation of hospitals.

He says that the devotion, skill and untiring sympathy of the officers of the Indian Medical Service and their subordinates are beyond all praise.

The Indian students' Ambulance Corps has also done most excellent work and deserves the highest praise.

The care so hospitably lavished by the Mayor and the people of Brighton will make Brighton a sacred name in India for many generations, while Colonel Gentle, Chief Constable, assured Mr. Chamberlain that nothing could be better than the behaviour of the sepoys in Brighton. They behaved, he said, as gentlemen.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAWYER APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. Lancelot Sanderson, K.C., M.P., as Chief Justice of Bengal in succession to the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., who has resigned with effect from the 13th November, 1915.

Mr. Lancelot Sanderson, K.C. (1909), M.P., whose appointment as Chief Justice of Bengal is announced, has been the Unionist representative for the Appleby Division, Westmorland since 1910. He has also been the Recorder of Wigan since 1901. After being educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., LL.B., 1885; M.A., 1895) he was called to the Bar at Inner Temple in 1889. He contested as a Unionist the seat for the City of Carlisle in 1905. He is also a J.P., for Westmorland and Lancashire.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PAREL STREET SCHEME.

DEBATE ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT

PRIORITY OF SLUM IMPROVEMENT URGED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding. The whole of the day was taken up in the discussion of the Parel Street scheme, which had already occupied two days on previous occasions. There was much spirited discussion, and although the President pointed out that it was necessary in the terms of the Government letter that the Corporation's views should be placed before them at the latest to-morrow, as the one month given expired to-day, the Corporation had not come to a final decision, when they adjourned. The scheme will again be taken up for discussion on Monday again be taken up for further discussion on Monday next.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY AREAS.

Dr. Moses said he would draw their attention to the fact that the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality had been clamouring for the improvement of insanitary areas for years past, and the clamouring was still going on. But the cry of the Health Officer had been a cry in the wilderness. Every time a complaint was made to the Health Officer regarding the insanitary condition of any particular area the reply was received that the area was a slum area, and that he was unable to improve it very much. These bad areas had been going from bad to worse daily. The remedy proposed was not a direct method, but an indirect one. The Improvement Trust said that the people should remain where they were and die. He did not think that the public would appreciate this view. Certainly it was a nice thing to have broad roads 120ft. wide. But the question was whether these were a necessity or a luxury. These broad roads were taking up all the resources of the Trust, and as such they were a great luxury, therefore, such a scheme could remain in abeyance for some time. The best thing was to take up the improvement of the slums side by side with the opening of new roads.

THE TRUST POLICY.

Dr. J. Cursetji said it had been urged that the report had taken a partisan instead of a broad view. The other day Mr. Wardlaw Milne gave the Corporation distinctly to understand that the report was very partisan and not dignified. That charge was not at all well founded. It had been acknowledged on all hands that the policy, adopted by the Trust in laying out broad roads which absorbed all the resources contributed by the public was wrong. The Corporation had already decided that this was a wrong policy. The policy of opening out new roads was, it was said, the same as that which was adopted in the Western countries. But it must be remembered that the conditions differed very much. The Trust were taking up all their available resources for this one broad road. That policy should no longer be toberated. Hitherto this feeling was a suppressed one, but now it had been forcibly given expression to by the Corporation.

A RETROGRADE EFFECT.

Taking the Princess Street reclaimation, which was the first to be developed, it should be said that that scheme had not been a success. It had had a retrograde effect, and many portions were now even in a worse condition than before.

NEGLIGENCE OF TRUST.

Dr. Jehangir, continuing, said nobody denied that these broad roads did a certain amount of good but he was afraid the good that would accrue from them would not be commensurate with the great cost which they entailed. No one appreciated the work of the Improvement Trust more than he did but at the same time it must be admitted that the Trust had neglected part of its duty by not attending to slums which had been entirely neglected. They would recollect that some years ago Mr. Harvey drew the attention of the Trust to certain areas in the city and if an able Commissioner like him thought it necessary—and he was supported in that by the Health Officer—to make a representation to the Trust then they might rest assured that those areas certainly required attention from the Improvement Trust. He (the speaker) repeated that the Improvement Trust had neglected its duty by not attending to the slums.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment that the width of the road should be 100feet instead of 80 feet

Dr. Ruttonshaw Temulji seconded the amendment.

Dr. S. Bottlewalla opposed the amendment. He recommended that the wise suggestion made by the Committee to have an 80 feet wide road be accepted by the Corporation. He had heard people recommending wider roads entailing big expenditure, but what about the hundreds and thousands of people that had died and were dying on account of the miserable condition of the slums They wanted to fritter away Rs. 99 lakhs in the expectation that the scheme might save lives in future but he again asked what about the great loss of human life that was going on now. One life was worth the sum that was proposed by the Trust to be spent on the scheme, if that life could be saved by their attending to the slums. Again when were these schemes for wide roads going to end? Sometime ago the Corporation expressed themselves very feelingly against the Imambara Scheme and yet Government thought fit to override the wishes of the Corporation who knew the wants of the people better than any other body. Some sort of undertaking was then given that slums would be taken in hand. In spite of that promise they had had more roads schemes. The present generation had been bearing the burden of the cost of the Improvement Trust and it was only fair to that generation that something should be done for it. He was emphatically of opinion that the question of slums should be taken up in preference to that of wide roads. He travelled daily along the road that the Trust proposed to widen, and he found that road congested at times and he could travel faster along that road if it were widened. But he put the sanitary welfare of the city above everything else.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta said he did not think the charge that the report was one-sided and valueless and undignified could be sustained for a moment. A more dignified and valuable report could not have been written and it reflected the greatest credit on the persons who drafted it.

Mr. Dabholker thought he had made a clever point when he quoted certain passages from the records of the Improvement Trust. Even Sir Ibrahim was prepared to raise the width to 100 feet, if the money was to be found and to be found elsewhere Nobody opposed the work of the Improvement Trust for the sake of mere opposition. Nobody said that the road should not be widened and nobody said that in the long run it would not be a very good course, provided it improved the condition of the population who were living in slums.

A MUTUAL COMPLIMENT.

He suggested that if the charge that the Report was one sided, was levelled at them, it must be said that the compliment was a mutual one. The point in dispute was not one regarding the expenditure of the money. It was a comparative dispute in so much that the Improvement Trust wished to devote all their resources to one scheme, and the Corporation opposed that policy. The question was whether any more money was available and although Mr. Orr hoped to get that, it was to be doubted whether it would be available in the near future. A point had been made out as to the inadvisibility of spending this sum for the improvement of slums, because that would mean putting the money into the pockets of the slum owners. It was also said that the resources of the Trust were so fully inadequate for that purpose. What would have been the result if the 235 lakhs which were wasted by the Trust had been devoted to the improvement of slums?

Mr. Orr wanted to adopt a new method in paying to the house-owners, but it must be added that a certain amount of money would have to be found for paying the house-owners. Were they to spend all this money on one road, or should they ask the Improvement Trust to spend a part of it on the improvement of slums? Mr. Orr apparently attached very great importance to this road, and called it a spiral road. There were two or three other roads which could be called spiral. Before building this road it must be shown that this road alone would be used and that the other arterial roads were not going to be used. As for improving communications and thus helping the people to move out of Bombay, he thought that where the distance was more than twenty-five miles it was impossible for the trams to compete with the railways. The time occupied in the journey should also be taken into consideration.

POVERTY AND LUXURY.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was against the ambitious roads schemes taken up by the Improvement Trust. He was of opinion that whatever they attempted they would not be able to achieve anything unless the poverty of the people was removed. Unless that were done and people had money, they would not be able to do away with insanitary areas. Matters were not likely to improve if the Trust went on insisting upon having fine ornamental stone buildings. Of course those who had the means to indulge in such luxuries could do so but the Trust should refrain from insisting upon costly palatial buildings.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the foremost charge made by Mr. Milne and others against the report of the Committee was that it was one-sided, but he (the speaker) was of opinion that far from being one-sided, the report embodied both sides of opinion and also brought out certain irrefutable points. The Committee had taken both sides of the question into consideration, the widening of roads as well as the improvement of slums.

REPRESENTATION OF RATE-PAYERS' INTEREST.

Dr. Sukhia next discussed the constitution of the Improvement Trust which he said, needed improvement. The interests of the ratepayers were not properly and adequately represented on the Trust. The time had arrived when the constitution of the Trust should be changed and the Corporation should be adequately represented on that body. He asked them to look at the death rate in the city.

Captain Liston:—The state of the health of the city has never before been better than at present.

Dr. Sukhia said the mortality figures had decreased simply on account of the subsidence of plague. If they compared the present figures of general mortality with those of previous years, they would find something different. Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said they should have roads only of such width as was absolutely necessary. As to the Town-Planning Act, it was meant to be applied to undeveloped areas. Some people had asked why if it was sought to be applied to Mahim, it should not be applied to Bhuleshwar. But Bhuleshwar was not an undeveloped area; in fact almost every inch of it had already been developed. He admitted Colaba might be a suitable area for the application of the Town-Planning Act but Bhuleshwar was certainly not such an area.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said they must all bear in mind that the object of having such wide roads as the one under discussion was not the sanitary interests of the city or the convenience of the public but the interests of Salsette development. But the development of Salsette formed no part of the Corporation's duty. Their duty was simply to see to the good of the people living in the cityy.

He moved an amendment that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted: that the President be requested to address the Government in accordance with the terms of the report; and to ask specifically that the Improvement Trust Act be amended as early as possible, so as to admit of at least half the number of the members of the Trust being elected by the Corporation; and that in the interests of the city and its feeming population, and of the bodies concerned in their welfare the President be asked to request the Government to appoint a representative commission to go into the question of altering the constitution of the Trust.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. K. H. Kayani.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

CONNECTION OF ACCUSED WITH CONSPIRATORS IN AMERICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 15.

The Special Tribunal to hear the Lahore Conscircacy case resumed its sitting yesterday afternoon.

Continuing his argument for the defence Mr. D. R. Sahni admitted the existence of a conspiracy in America to disseminate seditious literature in India, but it was confined to only a few men. Prithi Singh, his client, left America with the object of starting a paper in this country suited to Indian conditions to air the alleged grievances of people. This was the work of the chief conspirator Har Dayal and the accused would not have been in dock to-day but for their connection with Har Dayal. They had with them all money they wanted for starting a press in India to bring out their paper. There was a monied man among them, Kanshi Ram, who had Rs. 40,000 of his own in the National Bank. Nidhan Singh had to realise large outstanding dues. However, when Jagat Ram was arrested on 23rd November 1914, and Prithi Singh on 8th December, only one man was left among them—Kartar Singh—and the American conspiracy broke down completely.

FORMATION OF A NEW CONCLUSIVE.

Kartar Singh met Mula Singh and Arjan Singh, the last of whom was a very desperate character and a dacoit pure and simple. The result was the foundation of new conclave of men who went about to different places, meeting returned emigrants whom some of them knew and who had imbibed the ideas of Har Dayal. They stuck to the mission of starting a newspaper, but the old conspiracy had utterly collapsed and a new one was formed. Pirthi Singh thought a member of the first was not one of the second.

Counsel then went on to examine the evidence against is client and pointed out its weakness. Dr. Hardit Singh had been charged under the Explosives Act, but counsel contended that the possession of one component bomb chemical, if innocent in itself, was not sufficient to justify such a charge.

VALUE OF RETRACTED CONFESSIONS

Khalifa Hakumat Rai, pleader, argued the case on behalf of Khushal Singh, one of those accused, who is charged with having committed the Chabba dacoity. Counsel commented on the insufficiency of the prosecution evidence and denounced the approver's testimony. He also urged that the retracted confession could not be used against the co-accused. With regard to Sawan Singh's case, counsel tried to show that the defence evidence was weightier than the prosecution evidence and questioned the admissibility of Kala Singh's statement. It was striking that the accused was not identified by Uddam Singh, approver. Counsel made similar remarks about Surain Singh.

VALUE OF APPROVERS' EVIDENCE.

LAHORE, July 15.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case yesterday Mr. Makand Lal Puri, Barrister-at-Law, who represents Gujjar Singh, Indar Singh Garanthi, Parma Nand and Shiv Singh, began by quoting legal authorities in support of his contention that those of the accused who were interned on arrival in India, could not be held responsible for the acts of others during the period of their internment. Mr. Puri further took exception to the admissibility of the evidence of the approver Umrao Singh, an accused who had been, Counsel contended, illegally pardoned by the Special Commissioners, Counsel argued that the procedure laid down in the law for the grant of a pardon contemplated only two alternatives, either by the District Magistrate, and other duly authorised Magistrates or the Court to which commitment was made. The Special Tribunal was neither the one nor the other. Counsel then went on to criticise the evidence of the approvers generally and commented on the value to be attached to the corroboration of approvers characterizing Umrao Singh's statements as a belated attempt to supply the missing link in the prosecution evidence. One of the Commissioners remarked at this point that Counsel should remain satisfied that they would duly consider the circumstances under which Umrao Singh had given evidence.

DEATH OF A RAJKOTE WORTHY.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Ratanji Madhavji Vyas, and old Rajsthanik Court pleader, died at Rajkot on Monday at the age of 60. The deceased had an extensive practice in the Rajsthanik Court where he was reputed and esteemed as an able and straightforward vakil. Mr. Ratanji during his career as a vakil was helpful to the Agency and the States of Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Gondal and Dhrangdhra in Kathiawar in bringing about the settlement of the old and vital disputes between the Bhayads and the States. After the abolition of the Rajasthanic Court Mr. Ratanji took to business. He was, however, regarded as an authority in Giras matters.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SOCIAL ACTIVITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

Yesterday evening Lady Willingdon went to his Highness the Aga Khan's palace at Yervada to have tea with Lady Ali Shah and then motored to the Ladies' Club on the Bund Road where her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Janjira was "At Home" to a cosmopolitan gathering of ladies.

LADY JEHANGIR "AT HOME."

Lady Jehangir was this evening "At Home" at the New Club, Poona, where a distinguished gathering accepted her hospitability, including his Highness the Maharajah of Rajpipla, Prince Dhairyasil of Baroda, Sir P. and Lady Pattani, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Paranjpe, Khan Bahadur S. C. Davur, Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Colonel Cama, I.M.S., Colonel Sanjana, I.M.S., Mr. Framroze Chenai, Mr. Bezonjee Chenai, Mr. Kishendass Tribhowandass, Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S. The delights of the "At Home" were augmented by the presence of the 117th Mahrattas band and a well-equipped buffet.

Lady Jehangir's guests met with a hearty welcome and after being shown into the refreshment reserves, were conducted upstairs and here a very interesting half an hour was spent. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir in a few words asked her Highness the Maharani of Indore to declare the Club open.

Her Highness in declaring the Club open, thanked Lady Jehangir for the splendid entertainment given by her in honour of herself and the Maharajah and wished the Club every success.

Lady Jehangir thanked their Highnesses for having attended the function despite the fact that they were to leave Poona that night. She added that the New Club was the most unique of its kind in India and it was the munificent donation of her Highness which helped to promote its interests. The Club was not intended exclusively for ladies, but it was intended to bring together both ladies and gentlemen of all communities. The Club was in its infancy, having been started only a month ago, but it had a great future and its opening by her Highness augured well for that future. In conclusion she hoped that it would meet the aspirations of both European and Indian society in India where the want of an institution of this kind was very keenly felt. (Cheers.)

The gathering shortly after dispersed.

PANCH HOWDS MISSION.

Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Panch Howds Mission at noon today and they spent a full hour in going over the old house, now St. Paul's Hostel for Young Men, in which the Mission was first begun thirty-eight years ago, then the church, the weaving department, the dispensary, the boys' hostel and the workshops.

Their Excellencies on arrival were conducted to a decorated platform where the Clergy, the Mother Superior, the Wantage Sisters and the Committee and members of the Mission had assembled.

The Revd. Father Nicholson then read an address in the course of which he said that at the headquarters of the Mission the work was largely educational, partly for the benefit of children of Christian parentage, but mainly for the benefit of Indian boys and girls who through various causes had been left stranded and friendless and had come under the care of the Mission The evangelistic work of the Mission included not only Poona City and the surrounding villages but stretched along the G. I. P. Railway and down the Ghauts till it joined hands with similar work in Bombay, in the island of Bombay, and in part of the Konkan. Through lack of men and munitions their line of defence through this long stretch of country was very weak and there were large gaps in which hitherto little had been done. Such visits as their Excellencies' tended to edify the Hindu and Mahomedan population around the Mission who were as a rule not backward in their recognition of Christian charitable efforts.

His Excellency in replying said he felt he had neglected one of his duties by not visiting the Mission before. As Father Nicholson had said people came to Poona and went away not knowing of the existence of the Mission but a Governor ought to know. However he had come at last and he was truly glad to see so many Christian men and women who ought to be exercising a beneficial influence on those amongst whom they lived. He should look with interest upon the future career of so many children as they came to occupy useful and responsible positions in life, living usefully and showing the sense of duty and exalted feelings. The great thing was the cultivation of character in the individual, the realisation that honour was a great thing and that it was wrong to tell a lie He was delighted with what he had seen and wished progress and happiness to the Mission.

LECTURE ON TOWN PLANNING.

Mr. Miram, the town-planning expert from the Town-Planning Association of England, gave an interesting lecture on Town-Planning at the Council Hall this evening.

His Excellency the Governor was present and also Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Sheppard, Sir P. Pattani, Dr. Harold Mann, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. Nissim.

Mr. Miram's lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

His Excellency in introducing the lecturer, said he had made so many speeches of late that he was not in a position to make anything like a speech on this occasion, but he felt that it was the duty of the State to support a scheme of this description. He was a landowner himself in a different part of the Empire and he clearly understood the importance of developing his property. He appealed to landowners in this Presidency to do likewise as it would help to make the lives of labourers in particular, healthier and happier if housed under better conditions. He added that Mr. Miram was prepared to answer any questions or conundrums relating to town-planning, but only one Indian gentleman, a member of the Poona City Municipality, undertook to question Mr. Miram's assertion that by supporting a town-planning scheme in Poona they would be getting something for nothing.

Mr. Miram replied that by an investment in buildings on sites hitherto unoccupied the landowners would get fifty or hundred per cent. for such investment.

But his Excellency disagreed with Mr. Miram that there would be something for nothing as the investors would receive 50 per cent. value or probably more on their initial investment, but what a landowner had primarily to consider was the improvement of his property which safeguarded the health of his tenants and this was what Government had to look to.

In illustrating the town-planning scheme at Delhi Mr. Miram said that it was the best in India.

At the end of his lecture he congratulated Poona on being the first to submit a town-planning scheme under the auspices of the Bombay Government.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The hounds met at the fourth mile-stone on the Ahmednagar Road at 6-30 this morning. The Master Lieutenant Scot brought out 15½ couple who were in the pink of condition Owing to the sad death of the Hon. Capt. W. Graham, who was lately a guest at Government House, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon and the Government House staff were not out. Otherwise there was a large field including the Hon. Mr. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Wadia, Capt. and Mrs. Meade, General and Miss Brooking, Major and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Turner Green, Miss Anderson, Major Boveh, Major Walker, Major Edwards and many representatives of the regiments in Kirkee and Poona.

The hounds got on to the line almost at once but everran it after a mile's fast gallop. The jack apparently doubled and could not hit off the line which was spoiled by chink. After casting for some time the Master got his hounds on to another jack which was pulled down in the open after a sharp fifteen minutes' gallop. The brush was awarded to Mrs. Hatch and the mask to Mrs. Meade. After trying for some time to see if a fox would be found the Master decided to make for home owing to the number of chink.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will lay the foundation of the Benares Hindu University in the beginning of the cold weather; but no date has yet been fixed.

Major-General G. Williams, Director General, Military Works, is proceeding at once on active service.

Major-General Sir G. J. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., C.B., has been appointed to be Political Resident, Aden, vice Major-General D. G. L. Shaw.

Mr. R. A. Gamble, I.C.S., Comptroller and Auditor-General, who has been making a short stay at Simla returns to Delhi by the end of this week.

Sir Charles Stewart Wilson ex-Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India, has joined the Ministry of Munitions.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments.

Mr. T. Ryan, Secretary to the Railway Board, returns from leave by the middle of September and resumes his appointment. His eye trouble is better.

Colonel B. Scott, I.A., Deputy Auditor-General, Northern Army, who has been granted an extension of leave till the 11th August, will be due to retire from the service.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Barrister-at-law, or pending further orders.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay will leave Bombay to-day for Satara and will be back in the city on the 20th instant.

We were in error yesterday in describing Mr. B. K. Mantri, as a nephew of Mr. R. B. Mantri, of the Bombay Corporation. Mr. B. K. Mantri is a grandson of the late Mr. Janardhan Gopal, who was a well-known solicitor of the Bombay High Court. Mr. R. B. Mantri is distantly related to the family but is not an uncle of Mr. B. K. Mantri.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS FOR UNITED PROVINCES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 14.

With a view to encouraging indigenous industries to capture hostile trade the Government of India are endeavouring to obtain for the Government of the United Provinces the services of a skilled press-tool maker from England in connection with the manufacture of lamps and other articles for the production of which small presses are required.

They have also asked the Secretary of State for India to recruit two qualified glass makers for the improvement of the glass industry in the same province of a type superior to the working glass makers, who have hitherto been employed in Indian factories.

In view, however, of the present large demand for experts of all types in the United Kingdom it is possible some time may elapse before properly qualified recruits can be obtained.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

EXCITING TWO DAYS.

A BELATED BAYONET CHARGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Mr. P. B. Kadomtzeff, Russian Consul has received a long and interesting letter from Mr. E. L. Lucas of Colombo, who was one of C.P.R.C. Contingent from which the following are extracts:—

It would be impossible for me to tell you about every little thing that has happened to us up to date, so I will try and give you some idea of a very exciting two days we had a few days after we landed. The officer came up to us to ask us if we would go up and help his men in a bayonet charge against the Turks, as he said his men were dead-tired and could not hold the position themselves. We arrived about 4 p.m. and waited for the bayonet charge, but the first order we received was about 8 p.m. when it was getting dark telling us to fix bayonets but nothing more. Heavy firing was going on the whole time and the R.A.M.C. men were being called for every five minutes, but still no order to charge came.

"STAND TO ARMS."

About 10 p.m. we were told to "stand to arms." I might tell you that by this time as we had neither overcoats nor blankets we were absolutely frozen. Nothing came of the alarm; so we tried to go to sleep but were wakened up again about an hour after with orders to "stand to arms." Then came an order to "get ready." As heavy firing was going on the whole time we naturally thought the charge would take place at any moment. Again nothing came of it and by this time our hands and feet were frozen. Again we tried to go to sleep but about 12 p.m. we received order to "stand to arms" then "to get ready" then the order was passed down to "prepare for all emergencies." Still no order to charge.

FROZEN WITH COLD.

In a short time, however, another message came through saying that the Turks were advancing in large numbers up the valley. I wonder if you can imagine how we felt as we knew that there could not be more than hundred men available to charge the Turks and nearly all of us were frozen with cold and none of us knew how to get into the firing line except by climbing over the top of the hill which was swept by Turkish fire. I can assure you the only thing we wanted was to get the charge over and I do not think any of us expected to come out of it alive. We continued to wait for the order to charge, but again it did not come. We tried to go to sleep. During night we had orders to "stand to arms" nearly every hour and we were thankful when morning arrived.

GOOD PRACTICE OF NAVAL GUNS.

The noise of the firing was simply tremendous. Naval guns were firing straight over us and to make matters worse two of their shells only just missed the top of the hill we were on and we expected the next shell to blow the top of the hill clean off. I believe it was chiefly due to the good shooting of the guns that the Turks were unable to charge up the hill, as directly they collected the men at the bottom naval guns landed shells among them. Directly morning arrived we thought we would be relieved but no such luck and we had to stay there with no food or water until 6 p.m., that is 26 hours and finally arrived back, to cover about 7 p.m. We are still on the beach where we landed on 28th April and for some time we have not been out looking for snipers or doing any exciting work except when we were out with the general as an escort to the firing line. It is a lovely climate here and would make a fine summer resort. We go in for swimming and often have to run out of the water as fast as we can as Turks keep dropping shells all round us.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

THREE PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 14.

On Tuesday the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners. Mr. Tegart, being cross-examined, said that there are certain persons in his department who watch certain persons. Usually these watchers receive instructions when going out to watch political suspects. Witness had no such knowledge that at any time there was any proposal to make Fani an approver. Questioned as to whether Khitish was arrested in connection with the Pragpore dacoity case, witness said that he ordered Khitish's arrest primarily in connection with Khapore case.

The next witness Abinash Mukherjee, constable, being examined, said that on the 14th May accused Fani told the witness that if he would keep a request of his the witness would not have to serve any further in the police. Fani asked for paper, pen and ink. Witness gave these to Fani who wrote out a letter. Fani gave witness the letter asking him to deliver it to his house. Witness took the letter, and coming outside, read it. Continuing, witness said he kept the letter and when the head constable came, he told him about it. They then took the letter to Rai Saheb Jogesh Chandra Bhowmik.

The next witness, Kafiladdi Mandal of Pragpore, identified Fani's hand-writing. Witness said that he was not present when the dacoity took place at Hari Nath Shaw's place. He came back after the dacoits had gone away. Hari Nath asked witness to write a letter to the Thana. He read it out to Harinath, who then signed it.

THE LATE MR. GRAHAM.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

HOSPITAL SHIP OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

An inquest was held yesterday morning, at the Morgue, by the acting Coroner Dr. Nunan, on the dead body of the Hon Mr. W. L. Graham, who died through the result of an accident on board the hospitalship Madras, on Wednesday the 14th instant.

Mr. Herbert E. Harrington, Insurance Manager of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. identified the body of the deceased, who, he said was 39 years of age. The deceased was the senior resident partner of Messrs. Graham & Company and lived at Malabar Hill. Yesterday at 3 p.m. witness received information that the deceased had fallen down the hold of the hospitalship Madras, witness heard that the deceased died in the hospital on Wednesday night. Deceased was in good health and spirits when the witness saw him last at 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

FOURTH OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Francis Leonard Sampson, Fourth Officer, hospitalship Madras, said he was in the gangway, when it was being lowered at No. 12, Alexandra Dock, on Wednesday. When the gangway was ready or even before it, people were coming on board. Witness did not see Captain Graham come on board. Witness heard an order for a light and was told that Captain Graham had fallen. The bunker combing was eight feet from the side of the ship. The alley way was dark, and the hatch was open. Captain Graham was removed from the bottom of the hatch and taken to the operating room. Witness did not see the deceased fall.. The opening of the hatch was two feet above the deck. The depth of the hatch was forty feet. Witness heard a shout when he was about twelve feet away on the gangway. Witness believed that one or two people came down the gangway before people came on board. Witness did not know if one of the ship s officers came down. Captain Graham was on duty at the time as Embarkation Staff Officer. There was no warning or notice that that bunker was open. When the gangway was placed it was not placed in its usual position. Witness was not in charge of the gangway. The Embarkation Officer put the witness there. No one was supposed to come up the gangway until it was secure. Later, they would have put lights there in the alley way. Usually they did not have such gangways. That gangway was placed in that same position. Everything was done as on previous trips, except for people coming on board, before it was secure. They generally hoisted the gangway themselves · On this occasion it was being hoisted by the shore staff. It was not done heretofore by the shore staff. The third officer was at the foot of the gangway on the wharf. Witness heard him warn people to keep off the gangway, but they did not take any notice. Witness did not know the deceased by sight.

CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Thomas Tod Mardon, Chief Officer of the s.s. Madras, said when the vessel arrived in the dock, witess was superintending the arrangements The gangway was being put in position by the shore staff, not under witness's order. Witness saw the gangway being placed amidships. Witness went himself to see it hoisted and placed in position. Some people came up the gangway. Witness was on the wharf talking to Captain Graham. . Deceased went up the gangway past witness, with the others. The ship was not yet fast. The fourth officer called out to the people to get off the gangway. In the ordinary course the hatch would have been put in about two minutes. There was an electric lamp burning day and night over the hatch. That lamp was alight on this occasion. The lamp clearly showed up the opening in the deck. Among the people coming up the gangway were some of the patients who were in a hurry to get on board. They had gone ashore in the morning. Witness saw the deceased go up the gangway and step on board. That was the last time witness saw him, until witness saw him lying in the lower bunker. Some of the Indians called "man killed." Witness was then at the top of the gangway and went in when he heard the cry. Witness went down the hold and discovered the deceased lying in the bottom. Witness made him as comfortable as he could until the doctor came. Deceased was conscious and said his leg was broken and that his chest was injured. Witness sent for help and Major Brodfield with several others came and a hatch was slung. Deceased was got up on top and taken to the operating theatre. Witness did not know in what exact place the covers of this hatch were at this moment. Witness had to look after everything at once. It was witness's duty to look after everything. The firemen had to go up and down through the hatch to trim the ship. Witness did not know what work was being done in the bunker that morning and he also did not know if it was necessary to have it open at that time. Immediately after the removal of the deceased, witness had the bunker closed. The combing and the stanchions of the hatch were some three feet high. The stanchions were those belonging to the hatch. That particular gangway was a covered unwieldy affair. The foot of the gangway being covered in, might keep out some light, but not enough to obscure the hatch, in witness's opinion though it was possible. When the deceased came to the ship, there was the fourth officer on the gangway, who warned the people not to come up the gangway.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. James Willamson, Chief Engineer of the s.s. Madras said he knew the bunker in question. That bunker was being worked yesterday, but it could have been shut. Witness considered it dangerous to have that bunker open, when the place was being made a throughfare. The place where the bunker was, was not a thoroughfare when the ship was at sea. It was the usual thing to come into dock with that bunker open, because it was the only way down. There was no protecting railing around the bunker at that time. When they carried coolies, they usually had that bunker protected. The bunker was well lit by the lamp overhead. There was plenty of daylight. The lamp was nevertheless kept lighted day and night, because once or twice they had found the lamp switched off by irresponsible persons. and a fortnight ago the switch was bridged over by the electrician to prevent anyone putting that light out. That precaution was taken because it was dangerous not to have a light there at night time. Witness saw them working at the gangway after the accident. Witness thought that the covered in gangway would obstruct some of the day-light. The fact of the lamp being a light would not make a difference in the day time.

MAJOR BRODFIELD ON THE INJURIES.

Major Ernest Brodfield, I.M.S., said he was on board the s.s. Madras yesterday afternoon when he was told to see a man who had fallen down a hatch. Witness had just been told that the ship was not yet completely tied up. Witness was on deck. He went down into the hold where he found the deceased lying very seriously injured. He was conscious and spoke to witness. He asked witness if he (the deceased) was badly injured and said he was in great pain. Witness was talking to the deceased for some ten minutes. Witness was attending to the deceased and called for a stretcher to remove him to the operating room where he was examined.

There was a simple fracture of the left thigh, and a fracture of the third, fourth and fifth ribs in front. Deceased was suffering severely from shock. Witness feared, internal injuries. Internal hoemorrhage had developed. The lungs had apparently been injured and his condition was very serious. At first the witness did not think the deceased would die, but when hoemorrhage developed, witness thought the injuries would prove fatal. Deceased died on the ship at 5-15 p.m. Deceased said that he had tripped over the open hatch. He said he had not seen the hatch. The deceased was very excited at the time and witness did not remember if he complained that the hatch had been left open, but witness thought he did. When witness came down from the dock above he could not see the hatch quite clearly. Witness had not come from direct sunlight. Possibly one coming from direct sunlight would have found the place darker for the moment, until he got accustomed to the change.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

As a mark of respect to the deceased the Bank of Bombay was closed in the afternoon except for urgent business. The Exchange Banks had closed their business at 2 o'clock.

All the Exchange Brokers and the leading Stock Brokers also closed their offices in the afternoon.

The offices of the Bombay Chamber of Comerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd., were closed for the whole day and the flags of the offices of the Bombay Port Trust and the Docks were half masted, the deceased being a Port Trustee.

The news was received in the office of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, with poignant grief by the staff as they came to office early yesterday morning. Out of respect to the deceased the flag on the office premises was put up at half mast and the steamers of Messrs. Graham and Company in the harbour also half masted their flags.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many of your readers must have travelled in railways and must have seen the overcrowding specially in the third-class compartments. The Railway Act punishes a railway servant under section 102 if he causes any passenger to enter a compartment which already contains the maximum number of passengers etc. to the extent of 20 rupees. But no prosecution under this section is heard of. Will any of your enlightened readers suggest the means for enforcing this section? Can a passenger himself prosecute or will he have to proceed through the railway authorities, and in what case are railway authorities bound to proceed.—Yours, etc.

H. TULPULE,
Honorary Secretary,
Railways Passengers' Association, Poona
July 14th.

A telegraph notification says:—In supersession of the previous orders on the subject the name of the sender of an Inland telegram need not be added at the end of the text except in telegrams to and from telegraph offices in Portuguese territory in India in which case full name and address of the sender must form part of the message. The true signature and address of the sender (which are not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the message. The rules for senders names in foreign telegrams remain unaltered.

THE LATE HON. CAPTAIN W. L. GRAHAM.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain Sir. J. E. Fowler, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Barber, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant L. T. Blades, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant T. S. Newell, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Smith, North Staffords.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant C. J. Dalbiac, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Garforth, Scots Guards.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain F. Ayrton, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E. Dickenson, Yorkshirse.
Captain A. A. C. Fitzclarence, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain H. M. Floyd, Dublins.
Captain L. E. George, Somersets.
Captain R. J. Rogers, Rifle Brigade.
Captain A. A. C. Taylor, Egyptian Police.
Captain attached Dublins.
Lieutenant L. C. Boustead, Dublins.
Lieutenant A. F. Halstead, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. F. Andrews, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Rogers, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Major L. B. Boyd-Moss, South Staffords.
Major B. B. Crozier, Artillery.
Captain W. J. Johnson, Lincolns.
Lieutenant A. R. Backus, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant G. H. Bowman, Warwicks.
Lieutenant O. P. Churchyard, Fife Brigade.
Lieutenant L. A. McAfee, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant G. L. McElligott, Munsters.
Lieutenant G. Fetherston, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. L. Binns, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant G. Rawstorne, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Raymond, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Williams, Liverpools.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant J. P. Simpson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Young, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant W. T. Hilpern, East Lancashires.

UNOFFICIALLY INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

Second-Lieutenant F. P. Adams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. R. Meakin, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant F. C. Dinan, Essex.
Lieutenant J. P. Elder, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant R. J. Gibbings, Munsters.
Lieutenant H. Irvine, Worcesters.
Lieutenant H. A. Maynard, Middlesex.
Lieutenant R. F. Millard, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant J. O'Brien, Hampshires.
Lieutenant G. R. Prendergast, Munsters.
Lieutenant C. S. Rucker, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant H. E. Smith, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Bulbeck, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant N. Dewhurst, Munsters.
Second-Lieutenant H. F. Emerton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Flydes, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant F. Gregory, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant H. Harford, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant W. F. O'Leary, Munsters.
Second-Lieutenant F. M. Scott, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant E. Westcott, West Yorkshires.

LONDON, July 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain W. B. Alges, Dorsets.
Captain A. B. Bennett, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant A. J. Hopkinson, Durham Lights.
Lieutenant C. P. MacCormack, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant R. B. Arnell, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G. G. Askew, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. D. Crossman, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant A. Payze, Flying Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant V. M. McKeag, Leinsters

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain W. S. Cowland, Hampshires.
Captain J. A. Findlay, Highland Lights.
Captain H. G. C. Fowler, South Wales Borderers.
Captain G. R. O'Sullivan, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant F. C. Bentz, Medicals.

MAJOR H. C. McLEAN

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Of the Royal Scots, whose name appeared in a recent casuality list. This photograph was taken just bofore the departure of the Royal Scots from Bombay.

Lieutenant P. G. H. Cripps, Somerset Lights.
Lieutenant P. D. W. Dunn, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant B. St. G. French, Liverpools.
Lieutenant N. Green, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant H. K. Meek, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant B. N. Russell, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant B. Thwaites, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Roberts, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant C. R. Whalley, Engineers.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain G. C. Griffiths, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain F. G. Gudgeon, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. R. Andrews, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant T. G. Eustace, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant D. C. Marshall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. A. B. Wood, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant N. Petty, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Willett, Somerset Lights.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

A THREE MONTHS' RECORD.

COUNTRY CLEARED OF ENEMY FOR 30 MILES.

The following summary of the operations which have taken place in East Africa during the months of March, April and May has been issued by the British Press Bureau:—

About the end of February information was received that a German detachment of about 300 Irregulars, including a considerable proportion of Europeans, under Captain Haxthausen, was marching northwards to invade British territory in the Karunga district east of Lake Victoria Nyanza. A small force, consisting of King's African Rifles, with some artillery and mounted scouts, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hickson, was dispatched to meet them.

On March 4 our troops got into touch with a party of the enemy, who retired, and our advance was continued towards the Mara river, where the enemy were concentrating. On the 9th the whole of Haxthausen's force was encountered marching northwards, and a stiff fight ensued. The Germans resisted bravely, but about 4 p.m., after several hours' fighting, often at close quarters, they gave way and withdrew, aided by the thick bush and the darkness.

A reconnaissance which was conducted on the following day revealed the fact that the enemy had retired south of the Mara river. According to native reports they were much scattered, disorganized, and demoralized. The enemy's offensive having been entirely broken, our force was withdrawn. The following casualties occurred in the course of the operations:—Killed.—British officers (Lieutenants Thompson, Reid, and Sale), 3; British N.C.O. (Sergeant Reid), 1; King's African R., 8. Wounded. —King's African Rifles, 14.

One German was taken prisoner and two were killed. Their losses in native troops are believed to have been heavy.

On March 10 an affair of patrols occurred east of Mt. Kilimanjaro, where a party of Kashmir Rifles were attacked by a superior force of the enemy. We lost one man killed and 10 missing. It is believed that six Germans were killed.

ON THE SHORES OF LAKE NYANZA.

On March 11 one of our armed steamers on Lake Victoria Nyanza engaged the German steamer Muanza, drove her ashore, and disabled her. It was reported later that the enemy had succeeded in refloating the boat, and had towed her into Muanza, but even if this was the case it is probable that she was damaged by shell-fire beyond repair.

On March 7, H.M.S., Fly ran aground on Singera Island, and a German sub-office with 15 men sailed from the mainland in dhows to attack her, and landed on the island. Thereupon H.M.S. Pyramus destroyed the dhows and landed a party, who, after two days' search in the bush, surprised the enemy, killed one, captured the officer and four men, and also all their reserve ammunition. The remainder were captured later. This action had an excellent effect on the natives of the island, who had been terrorized by the Germans, and had fled from them.

On March 26 some fighting took place at Salaita, in the Taveta district, east of Kilimanjaro. A detachment of Indians and King's African Rifles attacked a German post at Salaita, but while the attack was proceeding, reinforcements arrived to the enemy, and our force found itself greatly outnumbered. In spite of this, the enemy were driven off, but we lost two machine guns owing to some of the native porters running away. Our casualties were five killed, nine wounded, seven missing.

On April 11 an affair of patrols took place near the Noltaresh river, in which Major Walker, of the 46th Punjabis, was killed.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY RAILWAY.

Various small affairs of patrols occurred towards the end of April. Several attempts were made by the enemy to destroy the Uganda Railway, and one on April 20 was partially successful in blowing up a bridge, although no great damage was done.

On May 7 a small party of the enemy was surprised by one of our patrols and lost two white men and five native soldiers. On the same day, in another quarter, a scouting party of Rhodesians had a brush with the enemy, in which the former lost four men killed and one wounded.

Between May 9 and 22 two small expeditions were successfully carried out, one to clear the country south of Simbe, and the other from Karunga on Lake Victoria Nyanza to destroy the steamer Sybil, which had been wrecked earlier in the war. Both objects were attained. The country for 30 miles south of Simbaenti was cleared of the enemy, who retired over their own frontier, and the s.s. Sybil was refloated, and safely docked. The total casualties in these operations were: European rank and file, 5 killed, 1 wounded; native rank and file, 2 wounded. The enemy lost about 20.

ROUMANIA READY

THE OLD AND THE NEW POLICY.

AWAITING THE CALL.

Ever since the outbreak of the great war it has been recognised that Rumania must sooner or later participate in the struggle on pain of forfeiting, perhaps for ever, the realisation of her national programme. "The Times" correspondent at Bukharest, in a recent despatch, states that Rumania is now practically ready to take the field at short notice.

Here, as in the other capitals of South-Eastern Europe, the correspondent writes it is perfectly understood that the national heritage can only be won by the sword. But on which side is Rumania to fight? There would seem to be only one answer to this question; the goal of the national hopes is Transylvania, with its cognate population of more than three millions Rumanians; the adjoining regions are partly inhabited by a kindred race. The legitimate claims of Rumania in these regions can only be vindicated by war with the Central Powers. Nevertheless, strange as it. may seem, a small but remarkably energetic section of the political world declares that Rumania's place is by the side of the Central Powers, and points to Bessarabia, with its million or so of half-Russianized Rumane inhabitants, as the rightful object of patriotic ambition.

TEUTONIC INFLUENCES.

The movement might seem incomprehensible unless we take into account the steady development of German and Austrian influences in this country during the long reign of King Carol. The domain of commerce and finance has been invaded by Teutonic enterprise, and all the machinery is at hand for the vigorous prosecution of the Austro-German propaganda. The campaign has been carried on with wonderful energy persistence, liberality, and fertility of resource. Many newspapers have been subsidized, new journals have been founded, fiscal and railway officials have been bribed to permit the passage of contraband of war, and no pains have been spared to sow discord between Rumania and her Balkan neighbours.

It was only to be expected that the policy so long pursued by King Carol should still find enthusiastic supporters. The present King, like his predecessor, is a German and a Hohenzollern, and his sympathies naturally turn towards the land of his birth; but his Majesty has wisely refrained from giving them prominence; in receiving a deputation shortly after his accession he emphatically stated that his policy would be guided by the voice of the nation. The old school of policy is represented by the veteran statesman, M. Carp, whose indefatigable activity at an advanced age recalls that of Gladstone. In his journal, the "Moldava," which he has founded at his own expense, and which he personally edits, he does not shrink from reviving the particularism of a past epoch; he gives voice to the indignation still felt in Moldavia at the annexation of Bessarabia by Russia, and exposes the dangers which threaten Rumania should Russia be allowed to occupy Constantinople. His successor in the leadership of the Conservative Party, M. Marghiloman, after some wavering, has also declared for Germany and Austria, but the defection of a great number of his supporters tells its own tale. Rumania is in sympathy with the Entente Powers, and especially with France, and hopes with their aid to effect her union with her long-lost kindred.

NATION FOR THE ENTENTE POWERS.

The national sentiment has been rightly interpreted from the outset by M. Take Jonescu, the eminent leader of the Conservative Democrats, who, like his friend, M. Venezelos, in Greece, advocates a frank and unreserved co-operation with the Entente Powers. The Prime Minister, M. Bratiano, inherits the traditions of his family and of the Liberal Party, of which he is the chief, but many of the prominent members of the party have relinquished their former creed, and there are strong reasons to believe that M. Bratiano is preparing to abandon the attitude of cautious reserve which he has hitherto maintained, and to declare for the Entente. Notwithstanding party differences, he is in constant contact with M. Take Jonescu, whose wide knowledge of foreign politics is invaluable at the present moment, and he has already initiated diplomatic discussion with Russia with regard to the future of Transylvania and the adjoining regions.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The demands of Rumania and the arguments by which they are supported have already been telegraphed. The importance to both sides of an early settlement is obvious, for the early intervention of Rumania might prove a determining factor, and would in any case possess more importance than at a subsequent period. The interests of Rumania as well as those of her future allies demand a shortening of the conflict; the *malaise* from which she suffers owing to the increase of prices and the stoppage of her exports is already very serious. and, although she may count on financial assistance from the Allies, a prolonged campaign might gravely affect her prosperity.

Furthermore, a satisfactory arrangement with Bulgaria would be a desirable preliminary to Rumanian intervention in the war. It is true that Bulgaria has already given her neighbour a written assurance of her friendly neutrality; but the question of the Dobrudja remains open, and its settlement is indispensable to a cordial understanding between the two countries. Uncertainty as to the attitude of the sister State has hitherto handicapped Rumania in this matter. With regard to this, however, there is now no cause for disquietude. A Rumano-Bulgarian combination might form the nucleus of a revived Balkan Alliance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE STANTON CASE.

FURTHER CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR *v.* HENRY EDWARDS STANTON.

Regarding other charges of cheating against Mr. Stanton who was acquitted on Wednesday on one charge of cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Mr. Weldon submitted to his Lordship yesterday morning that they had an opportunity to see the Advocate-General and he instructed him personally to say that he did not wish to proceed with the other charges against Mr. Stanton.

His Lordship addressing Mr. Stanton said that the Advocate-General did not wish to proceed against him further. His Lordship thought that it was fair to him under the circumstances that he should direct that he (Stanton) be acquitted on all these charges.

"HOPELESSLY USELESS PROSECUTION"

JUDGE'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR *v.* MURLIDHAR LALCHAND.

The accused in this case, a clerk employed in the firm of Shamchandra Narsingdas, was charged with making three false entries of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500 on various dates in 1910, in the cash book of the said firm. He was committed to the Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 2nd of July 1915 on a charge of falsification of accounts.

Mr. H. S. Captain instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. R. D. Batlivala appeared for the accused.

In opening his case to the jury, Mr. Captain said that on 17th April 1910, the firm of Shamchandra Narsingdas was started in Bombay. Shamchandra Rampratab was the financing partner and there were two other partners. Parashram, one of the other partners, attended to the business in Bombay. He employed the accused who was his uncle as a clerk in the firm. Business went on as usual, until some time ago there was a dispute between the partners. The books were then inspected and it was noticed that there were certain false entries. In the cash book there was a debit entry of Rs. 1,000 in the name of Jaluram Parashram of Bhandara, dated 7th September 1910. Counsel said that he hoped to prove that this entry was false that is to say, on that day, the money was not paid to Jaluram. There is another book, a book of interest. In that book, on the 7th September, interest is calculated on Rs. 35 but not on Rs. 1,000. When the account was sent to Jaluram, this sum of Rs. 1,000 was not mentioned in it.

Then there was another debit entry of Rs. 500 on the same day, in the name of Madhavrao Gangadhur. Here again they would find that the sum was not paid to that gentleman, neither was the interest on that sum mentioned in the interest book, nor was the sum mentioned in the account sent to him.

There was a third debit entry of Rs. 1,500 in the name of Chunilal Shivnarayen on the 30th of June 1910. That entry also was similar like the others.

Counsel said that all these three debit entries were however wiped off by three credit entries. The sums were all paid and credited with interest. The Rs. 1,500 was paid back on 23rd October 1910 and the entry mentioned that it was paid back by Gordhandas Parashram.

The gentlemen of the jury had to see whether the accused made these entries with intent to defraud.

Mr. Justice Davar: When you laid your complaint, no one was defrauded.

Mr. Captain: The only evidence is that the accused made false entries, but the money had been paid back.

Mr. Justice Davar: The masters fight amongst themselves and you make a scapegoat of a servant.

Mr. Captain then led evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

After counsel had addressed the jury, his Lordship gave his charge to the jury. In the course of the charge his Lordship said:—"This is about the fourth or fifth case committed to this Sessions, which I have tried in which after considerable thought I have come to the conclusion that the benefit derived by these committals is only to the legal profession. These committals have tended to the detriment of the members of the jury and of a Judge of the High Court, who have to sit down to listen to the evidence with but one result. When a Presidency Magistrate commits a case to the Sessions the Public Prosecutor is bound to take that case up and to conduct it and as he has no audience himself, he is bound to instruct counsel. But when counsel appear here and when you ask them what the case is they say "such as it is, they will put it before the Court," and nobody seems to be responsible for these hopelessly useless prosecutions. What have we got here? Of course Mr. Captain put the case against the accused very fairly; in fact to be more correct, he put no case against the accused because he had nothing to put. We have an old man who carries on business in Bombay and he entrusts this business to another man of the name of Parashram, who is his partner. This Parashram and the old man had a squabble five years ago and that appears to be in respect of these very entries. This squabble was settled five years ago. This man is a manifest liar when he tells you that he does not remember receiving Rs. 6,000 and settling his accounts, because they appear in his books and he cannot deny them. I have no doubt that they represent the transactions of Parashram. These transactions had been settled five years ago. They enter into a partition deed. The Magistrate had got the partition deed before him. Four years afterwards they have squabbles again and then go on squabbling for ten months; and then this man goes to a Magistrate and the Magistrate entertains the complaint, sees the criminality of the accused and commits him to the Sessions.

"NO ONE IS SAFE."

If subjects of the Crown are to be committed to the Sessions for trial on cases of this description, it seems to me that no one is safe in Bombay. Just imagine what the case against this man is. He is a servant and knows nothing about the transactions of the firm. He is bound to make such entries as his master tells him to make. These entries were made by him in the ordinary course of business five years ago and there is not a title of evidence to show that these entries were false entries. Disputes between the partners are settled five years ago, an agreement is made, and then squabbles arise and after ten months' solicitors' correspondence this man goes and lays a stale complaint before the Magistrate in which he includes this man. The section requiries that he should have made these entries wilfully and with intent to defraud. Now, is there any pretence here that he knew that these entries were false or that he did it with the knowledge of defrauding anybody? There is absolutely not a vestige of evidence against this man and the counsel for the Crown has not been able to suggest any. On that from 11-30 p.m. to 1-30 p.m., a jury and a Judge are engaged in investigating whether the accused is guilty or not guilty. Gentleman, you have heard the evidence, and it is your duty to return your verdict on that evidence.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty against the accused. His Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury.

EMPEROR v. MICHAEL PATRICK REID.

The accused stood charged with the offence of having committed bigamy, i. e., that he having one wife Agnes Mary Rose alive, married one Mercy Reid on the 13th of April 1907.

Mr. Balfour appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy defended the accused.

In his opening Mr. Balfour stated the following facts:—The accused was married to one Agnes Mary Rose in 1893 at Hyderabad. For some reason or other the husband and wife could not live happily; and the first wife gave him a document in writing in 1902, whereby she allowed him to leave her and do whatever he liked. That agreement was however of no value. She left him and went away. Five years after the accused met another woman viz. the complainant; never told her about his first marriage and married her on the 13th of April 1907. In the early part of this year, this wife learnt that the first wife of the accused was alive. She then taxed him and the accused produced that document. Subsequently a copy of the marriage certificate of the accused and the first wife was obtained from Hyderabad. The second wife then filed this information against the accused in the Police Court.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the charge of bigamy. As regards the added charge that the accused committed bigamy having concealed the fact of his first marriage from the second wife, the jury were divided by seven to two.

His Lordship addressing the accused said that he agreed with the majority, that the accused was guilty under section 495. He took into consideration in giving sentence the fact that his married life with the first wife was very unhappy. The first wife deserted him and acted in a spirit which led him to commit the present offence. The offence was a serious one. He had done wrong to an innocent woman, but his Lordship took into consideration that he had been more than three months in custody and the ends of justice would be satisfied if he sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MOTOR CAR IN DISPUTE.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

SILAS MOSES v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal by one Silas Moses who was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate Mr. C. H. Setalwad, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a motor car valued at Rs. 7 246 belonging to the Automobile Motor Car Co. by first mortgaging it to three different persons and eventually selling it on the following dates (1) 1st April 1914 (2) 10th November 1914 (3) 30th November 1914 and (4) 9th March 1915 and thus committing an offence under Sec. 406 I. P. C. He was found guilty on all the three charges and sentenced to suffer 1 days' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 on each charge i.e. in all a fine of Rs. 450.

The facts are briefly these. The complainant Ralph Richards, manager of the Automobile Co. at Queen's Road let out on hire purchase system to the accused Moses a 'Charier" motor car No. 2666 on 11th July 1913. The terms on which the car was let out on the hire purchase system had been reduced to writing. The price of the car was fixed at Rs. 7,246. The accused paid Rs. 4,000 at the time of entering into agreement and taking possession of the car. The balance was to be paid by an instalment of Rs. 200 a month. The accused took possession of the car under the agreement and at first he paid the instalments regularly and then less regularly. The complainant passed receipts to the accused for instalments paid and on 1st April 1914 the balance of the instalments due from the accused was Rs. 1,775. The accused had besides this instalment account an accessory account with the company for the accessories he used to purchase from time to time for running the motor car. On that account the balance of Rs. 494-10 was still due by him to the company. As the accused did not pay the hire purchase instalments regularly the complainant repeatedly wrote to him beginning from 7th July 1914 upto 24th March 1915. The complainant's suspicions were aroused and he complained to the police on 29th March 1915. Till the police made inquiries and found out certain things, the complainant did not know that the accused had dealt with the car contrary to the agreement though he had his suspicions. The police found out during the inquiry that the accused had hypothecated the car to three different persons and ultimately sold it for Rs. 1,500 to a fourth person.

It had been urged on behalf of the accused that the agreement was not a true purchase agreement but that really the car was sold on credit and the hire purchase agreement was prepared only as a sort of threat so that the accused may pay up the balance.

The Magistrate found no warrant for this contention of the accused and also did not agree with the contention that it was only a civil liability. The Magistrate had no doubt in his mind that the accused had pledged and sold the car and thereby dishonestly used or disposed of that property in violation of that legal contract.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel in dismissing the appeal observed that when the appeal was admitted their Lordships Justice Beaman and Justice Macleod took occasion to entertain certain doubts as to the propriety of the conviction. Their Lordships desired to say with reference to that doubt that full weight had been given to the circumstances which created that doubt. In the light of the arguments and fuller materials their Lordships were of opinion that the conviction was good and must be sustained. An attempt had been made on behalf of the appellant to suggest that the transactions were not mortgages and sale as alleged by the prosecution but their Lordships were of opinion that the transactions were clearly alienations and assignment of the interest which the company had in the motor car to different persons in violation of the agreement which the appellant had entered into with the company. The only question was whether such violation of the legal contract by the appellant was dishonest. That question ought to be answered in the affirmative. In their Lordships opinion the natural and probable consequence of the transactions was to cause wrongful loss to the company and wrongful gain to the appellant. That inference of their Lordships was supported by the various recitals in the deeds and the oral representation made by the appellant that the car was his absolute property. In their Lordships' opinion the appellants' conduct was dishonest.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED

(Before Justices Bachelor and Hayward.)

GOVIND BALWANT LAGHATE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application under Section 526 (c) Cr. Pro. Code to issue notice to Mr. Garrett, First Class Magistrate of, Ahmednagar to show cause why the case pending before him against the applicant be not committed to the Sessions Court at Poona.

The applicant Govind Balwant Laghate was a First Class Sub-Judge at Ahmednagar. He is at present under suspension. Some complaints were made against him about having received bribes from certain litigants in cases pending before him. The matter was investigated by the C. I. D. and as a result of the investigations the applicant is being prosecuted in the Court of Mr. Garrett First Class Magistrate at Ahmednagar under Section 161, I. P. Code for receiving illegal gratification as public servant in the discharge of his oficil duty in the Civil Suit No. 690 of 1913 from a relation of the plaintiff. The alleged bribes consisted in the receipt of a horse and two *hundis*. This transaction had been allowed to be split up into two distinct charges, one relating to the horse and the other relating to the two *hundis*. In the case relating to the horse a charge has been framed. Before this stage the applicant's pleader Mr. Karandikar applied to the trying Magistrate to commit the case to the Sessions Court, but the Magistrate thought fit to hear it himself and proceeded to record the prosecution evidence. On the application of the petitioner the Magistrate granted him some time to move the High Court under section 526 Cr. P. Code.

Under these circumstances the applicant prayed that the case may be committed to the Court of Sessions at Poona on the grounds that the splitting up of one bribe received from the same man in reference to the same suit, by the Magistrate involved two separate trials, two separate convictions, and two separate sentences. This was a question of unusual difficulty and should be left to be considered by a higher tribunal. The atmosphere at Ahmednagar was such that the accused has reasonable apprehensions that any Magistrate in the District was likely to be prejudiced against him. The petitioner was anxious that the final verdict on his conduct should be given by the High Court. If the trial proceeded on the first charge the petitioner would be compelled to disclose his defence and the prosecution was likely to take undue advantage of that knowledge and strengthen the case on the second charge. Both the District Judge and the District Magistrate had taken an interest in the investigation and under such circumstances it was not desirable that the trial should be held in the Ahmednagar District.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments in rejecting the application observed that the applicant was up to a short time ago a Senior First Class Sub-Judge invested with appellate powers and doing the onerous duty at Ahmednagar. The prosecution had been sanctioned by the Local Government under section 197 Cr. P. Code and the applicant charged under section 161 I.P.C. Having regard to the position which the applicant till recently held their Lordships heard full arguments in support of the applicant's contention but were not satisfied that there was good reason to interfere at the present stage with the order made by the Magistrate which was made by him in the sound exercise of his discretion.

Mr. Binning with Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the applicant.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

827-14.—Vachha & Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji & ors, Patell and Ez.

1168-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Giovani Goria v. Valabhdas Kalianji & ors, Edg G W & Co, Mans H M & Co, Part Heard, 12-7-15.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1223-14—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lukbma Tulla and Co a firm v Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji and G.

Short Cause.

565-15—Pandia and Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v Messrs Ramcoover Mulchand a firm.

Long Causes.

740-14.—Madhowji K and C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr, v. Badriprasad Tikaram & anr, Nanu H & Co, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D & Co, Daphtary F and D.

1071-14.—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamaadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, v. T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.

1359-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Dallaporta and Patel, a firm, v. Bhaichand Jetha, Motichand & D.

463-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Damodersdas Devidas a firm v Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr, Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

696-15.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. A A M C Gill.

697-15.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. A Rodgris.

Long Causes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

In Re. Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in Re The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl Liqr v. N R Misttry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

S C 533-15.—Dubash & Co, Radhakerson Ramchandra, a firm, v. Jitmul Jasiram, a firm, Tyabji D & Co, Part Heard, 9-7-15.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

386-15.—Payne & Co, Bai Khorshedapoo Pestonji v. Dadabhai Bhandari & ors, Surajmal & Co.

556-15.—Surajmal & Co, Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari v. Khorshedbanoo & ors, Payne & Co.

1217-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liqn), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

1403-14.—Pandia & Co, Lakhamsey Keshowji v. Waman Venkoba Kamat, & anr, N. C Dalal.

125-09.—Amin & Desai, Khimji Azzur Virji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills, Ltd. and anr, Mulla & M., Tyabji D & Co.

373-12.—Bhai K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne & Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and D.

1239-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria v Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld v Jhaveri Jhunalal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj v Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Vahlde Karim Khan v Mactoombi Vahlde Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Uuwalla P and P, Nabi Chhagal v Yemnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

45-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo Cursetji & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Mer K & Co.

45-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Merwanji K and Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co., Edg G W and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kasim Aga charged Hussein Mian Abdul Latif Mistry, a foreman of labourers, with wrongful confinement to extort confession from Fakir Mahomed Enoos, a boy, aged 8, working under him. Mr. R. Solomon defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the 13th instant the boy was made over to the Police by the Chief Engineer of the S. S. Jehangir now lying in the Alexandra Dock. The accused suspected the boy of having committed a theft in a cabin and he communicated his suspicions to the Chief Engineer, who handed over the boy to the Police. Nothing suspicious was however traced to the boy. During the enquiry it was ascertained that on the night of the 12th instant the boy was brought from his house at Chowkie Moholla to the ship, where he was flogged by the accused with a rope and confined there the whole night. At 2 a.m. he was taken to his house, where he was not allowed to speak to his parents and was brought back to the ship by the accused's men. The following morning when the father went to the ship, the boy was not allowed to see him or go home.

The Magistrate framed an additional charge of hurt against the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and an aggregate fine of Rs. 75. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

SMART ARREST OF OLD OFFENDERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Subajirao charged Mahomed Ebrahim and Somla Raisi with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 37-13, belonging to J. S. Rabadi, a provision merchant, having his shop opposite the Adamji Peerbhoy Market at Dhobi Talao.

About 4 a.m. on Wednesday, Police Naik Hari Tanu No. 1287 C., was patrolling his beat with Krishna Yessoo, P. C. No. 647 C., when Hari heard a noise coming from the complainant's shop. On going up to the shop they found the accused inside, breaking open the doors of a cupboard. The accused had evidently effected an entrance by breaking open the door, and it was alleged there was another person waiting outside, to whom the accused passed the property with which he made off. As they were old offenders they were known to the policemen, and recognising the futility of either an attempt to escape or of resistence they gave up the game, dropped the big jimmy, that they had in their hands and surrendered to the Police.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of house-breaking and as they had three previous convictions, sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Magistrate complimented Police Naik Hari on the smart arrest made by him.

THICK FRIENDS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaveshwar charged Mahomed Kassim, Kasam Abdul and Oomar Gulmahomed, Mahomedan lads, with the thefts of currency notes and other property, valued about Rs. 65, from the S. S. Etta, now lying at No. 5, Victoria Docks.

The third accused was discharged for want of evidence. The first accused was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory to be kept there for a period of three years, and the second was sentenced to receive five stripes.

The second accused then requested the Magistrate that he might also be sent to the Reformatory, or failing that his companion might be ordered to receive five stripes like himself as they were thick friends.

The Magistrate ordered the second accused to be sent to the Reformatory to be kept there for a period of three years.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Fergusson charged Alfred Jack, a motor engineer, with rash and negligent driving.

On the 5th June Mr. Grey of the Bank of India, and Mr. Barnes of the P. and O. Company, were being driven in the former's car along Mayo Road. The car was taking a turn into Church Gate Street, when the accused's car came up from behind at a speed of 20 miles an hour.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

A HIGH COURT FOR THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE BAR'S PROTEST AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE'S REFUSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

At a large and influentially attended meeting of the Chief Court Bar Association held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of the Hon. Mian Mahomed Shafi, the following resolution which was moved by Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, was unanimously carried:—

The Chief Court Bar Association representing the legal profession in the Punjab places on record its respectful but emphatic protest against the rejection by the Rt. Honourable Secretary of State of the proposal of the Local Government and the Government of India to raise the Chief Court of the Punjab to the status of a High Court, in view of the fact that this much needed reform is long overdue. In view of the absolute unanimity existing among all classes in respect of the question of its urgency in the interests of administration of justice and of the deep and general disappointment caused by the Secretary of State's decision, this association earnestly requests his Excellency the Viceroy to once again urge upon the Secretary of State the necessity of elevating the Chief Court to the status of a High Court.

STRANGE DEFENCE IN BIGAMY TRIAL.

"TO SCREEN A STEPBROTHER."

Before Judge Atherley-Jones, K.C., at the Central Criminal Court on June 19, Percy George Frederick Peters, 28, labourer, pleaded "Not Guilty" to an indictment charging him with bigamy. In May the prisoner was sentenced at Stratford Petty Sessions to two months' imprisonment on a charge of neglecting to maintain his wife Ella. He now said that he was doing the two months to screen his stepbrother.

Mr. Warburton for the prosecution, said the prisoner was married on February 10, 1912, to Ella Clements. In April this year he married Lucy McKellow. His real name was Perry, but he had endeavoured to pass himself off as his brother Harry, who had been killed in the war. The prisoner, when charged at Stratford Petty Sessions with neglecting to maintain his first wife, Ella Clements, never suggested that he was not her husband.

Caroline Elizabeth Peters, the prisoner's aunt, said the prisoner married Ella Clements on February 10, 1912, in his real name of Percy Peters. His brother Harry had been killed in the Dardanelles.

The prisoner.—Is there any difference between me and my stepbrother?

The witness.—You have not got one.

Judge Atherley-Jones.—Did his father marry twice?—Never.

Did his mother marry twice?—No.

The prisoner.—My first father was an engine-driver.

Witness.—No, your father was a labourer

The prisoner.—That was my stepfather.

The prisoner gave evidence in defence. He said he did not know Ella Clements. The first time he saw her was when he was charged with neglecting to maintain her. His stepbrother, who was married to Ella Clements, said to him on February 3, 1915. "I have had a bit of trouble, and I have not had much work in London. I shall have to take a trip and go to sea and get out of my debts." He had not seen him since.

SON OF HIS SECOND FATHER.

Judge Atherley-Jones.—Are you a son by a second wife?—I am a son by my first father, not my second mother.

Who is your stepbrother?—He is the son of my first father. I meant that I was the son of the second.

Mr. Warburton, cross-examined.—I put it to you that you have already had one month's hard labour in June, 1914, for neglecting to maintain your wife, Ella Peters, and your child Doris Annie?—No, Sir, not me.

Have you a child Doris Annie?—I have never had a child in my life.

Replying to Judge Atherley-Jones, the prisoner said he had never been in prison before he had the two months. He was doing the two months now to screen his stepbrother—that was more than his own brother would do.

Judge Atherley-Jones said it was a very remarkable case. He should discharge the jury from giving a verdict, and would adjourn the case until the next sessions. The prison authorities would give the prisoner every facility to call witnesses for his defence.

HEALING IN THE OPEN.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT AT CAMBRIDGE.

Few experiments have been more successful than that which is represented by the First Eastern General Hospital at Cambridge, which it was my privilege to visit on Saturday, (June 19), writes the Medical correspondent of "The Times." This hospital may be described as an attempt to enlist the healing forces of nature, sunlight, and fresh air in the struggle against infection. The wards, lacking a wall on the south frontage, are wide open to the winds and the sun.

The hospital at Cambridge is in a literal sense an adventure; because at Cambridge they have recognized early what has lately dawned upon most people—that it is not wounds which kill so much as the germs that get into the wounds. The first patient was received on August 16th, 1914. Since then some 5,975 men and six officers of the Expeditionary Force, 4,634 men and 28 officers of the Home Force, and 351 Belgian soldiers have been admitted, or in all about 10,994 patients. The deaths among the members of the Expeditionary Force number 39, or per cent.; among the Home Forces 42, or 9 per cent.; and among the Belgians 4, or 1.1 per cent. Thus the total deaths were only 85, or .7 per cent., an astonishing record when it is considered that all manner of wounds were treated—the terrible septic wounds of the Flanders battlefields among the rest, and also that the diseases tetanus (lockjaw), pneumonia, typhoid fever, and epidemic cerebro-spinal-meningitis ("spotted" fever) were dealt with in considerable numbers.

The statistics relating to these diseases are well worth recording. Eight cases of tetanus were admitted, and of these three recovered. There were 10 cases of pneumonia from the Expeditionary Force and 65 from the Home Forces. In the former case there were no deaths; in the latter four, that is to say, 6 per cent., or, if the total cases be counted, 5 per cent. Typhoid fever was represented by three cases, of which one died; epidemic cerebro-spinal-meningitis accounted for 15 deaths out of a total of 39 cases from the Home Forces. In one or two cases where the wounds are exceptionally dirty the plan has been adopted of keeping the patient continuously in a bath of water. Very good results have been achieved by this method. It has been calculated that this form of treatment reduces he expense per bed from, say, £300 to £16.

The Secretary of State for India will not recruit any traffic probationer this year, as the vacancies are a few and the traffic is below normal. In fact Mr. Chamberlain can well afford to begin recruitment after the war.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. B.4

OFFICER'S WIFE SHOT.

LIEUTENANT'S DENIAL OF LOVE FOR BARMAID.

The trial of Alice Mary Wheatley, twenty-two, barmaid, who is charged with the murder on March 23, of Annie Josephine Mary Wootten, wife of Lieutenant Albert Wootten, Rotherfield-street, Islington, was continued before Mr. Justice Lush at the Old Bailey on June 22.

Dr. Spilsbury, pathologist to St. Mary's Hospital, gave his opinion that the bullet wound which killed Mrs. Wootten was not self-inflicted.

Lieutenant Wootten said he enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment in September, but was attached to the 10th Bedfordshire Regiment at present. When at Shoreham last October he met the prisoner, who was then a barmaid. He obtained seven days' leave and came to London with her. She knew he was married.

The prisoner met his wife in a public-house in Islington, and he sat between them. His wife said to her, "Don't you think it is very wrong that you should take a man from his wife and children?" The prisoner agreed, and said she "couldn't help it," and "sort of expressed her love, and that kind of thing." They then went to the house in Rotherfield-street, and after a long argument it was arranged that the prisoner and himself should have nothing more to do with each other.

Mr. Pratt, cross-examining: She believed you to be a single man?—I suppose so at first.

The misconduct at Shoreham between you resulted in her leaving her situation?—I don't think she was discharged because of that.

WHAT THE HOTEL PROPRIETOR SAID.

Do you remember saying that she suggested to you that it was the cause?—No. She told me the proprietor of the hotel had said that she was familiar with other soldiers and that this was the cause of her dismissal.

During the time he and the prisoner stayed at Gillingham-street, Pimlico, they lived together as "Mr. and Mrs. Wootten."

Did the prisoner never bring you a revolver for inspection?—I say definitely that I have never seen a revolver in the prisoner's possession, nor have I ever bought cartridges.

Counsel suggested that Lieutenant Wootten took the revolver to a shop at Hove to be repaired. He replied that this was not true.

In re-examination Mr. Muir said: You see the suggestion is that when your wife was killed on March 23, you were the person in possession of a revolver and cartridges. Is there any foundation for that?

Lieutenant Wootten, emphatically: There is no foundation for it whatever. He further stated that, although he was cross-examined for hours at the police court, it had not been suggested there that the prisoner handed a revolver and cartridges over to him.

The trial was again adjourned.

IMPORTANCE OF THE VILLAGE IN INDIA

BEST FIELD FOR TRAINING IN SELF-ADMINISTRATION.

A meeting of the London Indian Association was held at Prince Henry's Room in Fleet Street on June 18 when Mr. John Matthai read a paper on "The Importance of the Village in India." Mr. Syud Hossain presided.

The main point made by Mr. Matthai was that for the mass of the people the village was still the best field for training in self-administration. The village community was no longer in existence as an economic institution, but there were still traces which pointed to the survival of some of its characteristic administrative organs. It would be absurd to expect the village to fulfil its purpose as a training ground for self-government until some effort had been made to strengthen it economically, intellectually, and morally. If this were done, the village might still be found a useful unit of local government. The municipalities existed practically for the industrial areas, which did not represent the characteristic features of the country, and it seemed doubtful if they ever would. The Districts and the Talukas, on the other hand, were artificial administrative creations which lacked sufficient local cohesion. It appeared, therefore, as if we had still to look to the ancient village for a satisfactory base of local self-government. For real self-government, what was required was not so much to borrow political formulas from other countries as to find out by experience what was suitable to the characteristic powers and qualities of the people. This meant that there should be sufficient latitude to risk things, to make mistakes and learn by them. Obviously under present conditions, it was not statesmanlike to take risks with the Central Government, since among a system of competing nations, what we required above all was internal security as a condition of progress. Therefore, such latitude as was necessary for training in self-government must be looked for in Local Government. And if among the agencies of Local Government, the village passessed, as we saw, certain great advantages, we might go further than the village and fare worse.

The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, Mr. R. Soni (President of the Cambridge Majlis), Mr. S. Saklatwala, and others took part.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

It is notified in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette that the employment of additional police at a cost of Rs. 8,297-13-5 per annum has been sanctioned for a further period of one year in the villages of Khadol, Harkhapura, Kusambad, Haldari and Bodal in the Borsad taluka of the Kaira district, on account of the conduct of the inhabitants of those villages and that the cost of this police shall be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on these inhabitants.

THE EMBODIMENT OF SCIENCE.

MR. WELLS'S PLAN.

A BUREAU FOR INVENTORS.

The following letter from the pen of Mr. H. G. Wells appears in "The Times" of June 22:—

The letter I ventured to send you some 10 or 12 days ago on the necessity of mobilizing our scientific and inventive forces has received so much attention that I am emboldened to send you some further remarks upon points that have arisen in my mind as the outcome of this discussion.

The present drift of things seems to be towards a committee or committees of distinguished men as a first step towards this mobilization, such, for example, is the suggestion of Principal Griffiths, and such is the proposal of Professor Armstrong. It is, however, possible to doubt whether a committee, even a small committee, would be the most suitable instrument to direct this particular business of rapidly taking up, examining, testing, and rejecting or developing new ideas. Committees are slow Parliamentary things, they do not so much divide as disperse responsibility, and what is needed here is promptitude and a single purpose. I believe that to bring about most rapidly and efficiently the application of our available resources of science and invention to the present war a more concentrated direction, possibly even a single person, supported by a proper organization, would be far better. The direction itself must not be specialist. A direction possessing rather a high general intelligence than any great specialized knowledge is needed to co-relate specialists. One wants a sort of minor Minister with something of the catholic understanding of Mr. Balfour and something of the push of Mr. Lloyd George. The task, when one comes to look into it, is not, I think, nearly so big and vague as it loomed at the first proposal. Quite a small organization might produce immense consequences in this matter. Let me by way of illustration sketch out what I may call a science and invention bureau as I would like to see it in operation.

THE BUSINESS OF THE BUREAU.

Essentially I see it as a small department collateral rather than subordinate to the War Office and Admiralty. Neither of these actively fighting departments can at the same time fight and also conduct research and experiment; the mental states of the two procedures are antagonistic. No actively administrative department can ever, I think, be expected to be continually innovating. The Admiralty and War Office in particular are both too occupied with the urgencies of the present struggle to entertain anything but completely worked-out ideas and fully demonstrated inventions. They cannot disperse their attention. Now the business of the bureau will be essentially to stand between these great administrative departments and the flood of crude and imperfect suggestions that beats upon them so distractingly and unavailingly; it will examine, test, and develop these, and present such as are found suitable in a finished form ready for use to the fighting department. The bureau would. I think, do its work best if it were a responsible official bureau, because then it would have comparatively free access to official information; it would know more exactly what was being done and what needed to be done. Its directorate could be under military discipline as regards imparting and discussing its secrets. That, however, is the ideal state of affairs. It would be quite possible for it to do a very considerable amount of useful and helpful work as a semi-official or even a merely sanctioned volunteer body, and that is the form in which I am making this present suggestion.

ORGANISATION OF THE BUREAU.

The organization of this bureau would consist first of an index (with a suitable system of cross references) of all the men and women with special scientific and technical knowledge and ability available, who could be called upon for advice, help, and work upon the problems which would be its essential business. This index could be compiled very rapidly with the help and advice of the proprietors and editor of "Nature" and of the various leading technical journals supplemented by the secretaries of our numerous scientific and technical societies. If the people on this list could be more or less officially embodied as a scientific force, as a corps or service, so much the better. Secondly, the bureau would maintain a list of laboratories, institutions, and places free for experimental work. Under the education department alone at the present time there must be very considerable resources for investigation and experiment which are not being utilized for our national needs, and there are also numerous private laboratories. Thirdly, the bureau would need funds. These funds would be under the control of a small special committee which would sanction the directorate's appropriations. This much would constitute the working body of the bureau; its head and intelligence would be the director's office, or rather the directorial cranium, into which would come from the one hand a confused tumult of proposals and inventions from outside, and from the War Office and Admiralty an occasional inquiry or demand arising out of the experience and necessities of the war. Its business would be to convey the digested residuum of the former to the fighting departments, and, under suitable precautions, to see to the requisitions of the latter.

A CLEARING HOUSE OF IDEAS.

The bureau, acting through the director's office, would be essentially a clearing-house of ideas. It would weed out the absurd and impossible—probably 99 per cent. of the matter sent in—it would sort out and set aside for development the undeveloped but intelligent suggestions; from its index it would develop a galaxy of capable and willing consultants to whom these suggestions, or questions arising out of these suggestions, would be submitted and promptly attended to, and it would in suitable cases provide funds and, either immediately or mediately, direct trials and experiments. Except, perhaps, in so far as its waste-paper basket was concerned and the possible need for some convenient place for the receipt and rapid return of models and specimens—South Kensington could probably find a shed for that—the bureau need not be more than quite a small office; but I believe that its activities might be of incalculable service in discovering, making available, and bringing into action methods by which this war might be hastened to a victorious end.

It would be interesting to see what promises of support for such an experiment as I have here indicated are forthcoming—if it were decided to carry it out upon unofficial lines. What are needed are promises of subscriptions if the bureau materializes, promises of help from men of established scientific and technical positions, and offers of laboratory accommodation. What is still more essential is Government sanction, and some access on the part of the directorate to confidential information. Given a satisfactory prospect of these four things, it will be possible to start at once in the long-delayed business of sorting out and developing creative suggestions. The beginnings of such a human might be made to-day it might be at work within a week; it might be producing effects at the front within a month or six weeks of the present date.

FUTURE OF RACING.

GOVERNMENT AND TRANSIT DIFFICULTIES.

A deputation waited on Mr. Runciman at the Board of Trade on June 22 to represent the state of the case with regard to racing, says the racing correspondent of "The Times."

The three members of the deputation were well chosen. Sir H. Walter Gilbey undertook to explain how and why the production and the future of the thoroughbred, and in an equal degree of half-bred, stock was being disastrously affected by the cessation; Sir Robert Wilmot dwelt on the distressing possition to which men whose livelihood depended on training and the legitimate branches of racing were reduced; Mr. E. Somerville Tattersall quoted figures showing the enormous deterioration existing, and still more severely threatened, in the value of the racehorse, a matter of millions of pounds.

Mr. Runciman accorded an entirely sympathetic hearing, fully recognizing that he was not being approached for the furtherance of sport with its concomitants, amusement and betting, but strictly on behalf of the horse-breeding industry, one of the most important in the country, and of the horse supply. The deputation gathered that the Government was not antagonistic to the holding of meetings and that in the circumstances it possibly regretted the necessity of the cancellations.

The difficulty is wholly one of transit. On the part of railway companies there is at present no desire to afford facilities, even when they could do so; and that the lines are largely occupied for national purposes is a fact. The arrangements which have been made by the companies with the Government alter the ordinary condition of affairs, and whether there will presently be any racing at courses near London or conveniently within reach of large towns in the South of England—it is hardly anticipated that there will be any in the North—seems to depend upon what can be done in the way of ensuring, conveyance by road. It is probable that the matter will be put to the test.

BRITAIN AND NEUTRALS.

U. S. WITHOUT ANY SUBSTANTIAL GRIEVANCE.

The British Foreign Office issued on June 24 a statement explaining the attitude of the British Government to neutral shipping. The document is not a formal reply to the American Note on the subject, though it has been communicated to the United States Government.

It is pointed out in the statement that the British Government can scarcely admit that, on the basis of the actual facts, any complaint of grievance on the part of American citizens is justified, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government.

The concessions which have been made to remove neutral grievances are set forth, and it is stated that additional concessions have been made to American citizens, especially in the matter of cotton. The time limit on cargoes has been extended and £450,000 has already been paid to various American claimants, this sum being considerably in excess of the amount realised by the sale of the goods. If in some cases there has been delay this has been due to the fact that cargoes which American shippers have claimed to be theirs are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms, apparently with good reason.

An appeal for a further extension of time has now been made and German goods will be allowed to proceed, even if shipped after June 15, provided that the special consent of the British Government is obtained.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S EIRENICON.

REFORMS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Two years ago, writes "India," we reproduced in our issue of July 28, 1913, an article contributed by Sir William Wedderburn to the columns of the "New Statesman," in which he laid certain very practical suggestions before the Royal Commission appointed in 1912, under the presidency of Lord Islington, "to consider the requirements of the (Indian) public service, and to recommend such changes as may seem expedient." Sir William pointed out that manifestly the essential point for determination was, and is, How can the Public Service be so constituted as to meet the requirements of the Indian peoples? Unfortunately, the inquiry had already degenerated into a racial and class struggle between the European covenanted civilians, who enjoy a practical monopoly of high office in India, and the great body of educated Indians, who, under Acts of Parliaent and Royal Proclamations, claim an effective share in the administration of their own country.

The period for the presentation of the Report is now approaching; and in a letter to the "New Statesman" of June 19, Sir William Wedderburn comes forward once more to indicate briefly the position of the several parties concerned, and to suggest how their claims may be reasonably satisfied. He writes:—

The parties directly affected are the people of India, whose interests in the matter should be regarded as paramount; educated Indians and European civilians.

SERVANTS, NOT MASTERS OF THE PUBLIC.

The first and greatest "requirement" of the Indian people is that Indian public servants should, in reality as well as in name, be servants of the public, and not become its masters, usurping the control of the governing body in India. In England it is the settled rule that a member of the permanent Civil Service must be content to close his official career as the head of his department, without aspiring to political predominance. The task of a British Premier would be an impossible one if he were not free to choose the members of his Cabinet, and were compelled to accept as his colleagues the permanent chiefs of the administrative departments. And, similarly, the burden of a Viceroy in India, as the representative of Parliament and the Crown, will continue to be beyond human endurance, so long as the heads of the great centralised departments can claim to sit as collagues in the Viceregal Executive Council, holding portfolios which give them preponderating command over the administration. This fatal defect must be remedied as the first step towards placing the Indian public service on a right footing, and vindicating in India the authority of Parliament and the Crown.

INDIAN ELEMENT TO BE STRENGTHENED.

As minor, but important, considerations, it is further the interest of the Indian people, as taxpayers, that they should not pay more than the market rate to their public servants; also that the public service should, substantially, be in the hands of Indians, who naturally are more in touch than foreigners can be with Indian feelings. Here, however, a note of warning is very necessary. It is not desirable that Indians should absorb the permanent Civil Service until the reform is accomplished which guarantees public servants being servants and not masters. Before the revolutions of of 1848 every nationality in Continental Europe suffered grievous oppression from officials of their own race. In India official domination, as now existing, is unstable, because it is exercised by foreigners, but if the pick of Indian intellectuals are drawn into the official ranks the bureaucratic yoke will be permanently riveted on the neck of the Indian people.

Prima facie educated Indians have a valid claim to all the appointments in the permanent Civil Service of their own country, the salaries being fixed according to ordinary market rates. The burden of proof lies on those who desire to import foreign agency at a fancy price.

The record of the European civilian, as a member of the permanent service, is a good one. He has done his work well and honestly, and has shown special devotion to duty in the dark days of war, pestilence, and famine. Further, it must be borne in mind that his monopoly of high office, though imperfectly protected by statute, is the prize of success in an open competition, and constitutes an equitable claim in favour of present holders. The complaint is against the system, not against the individuals; and in the public interest, the prize is withdrawn, in whole or in part, present holders are entitled to suitable compensation.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

The following practical steps are required in order to give effect to the reforms above indicated:

The constitution of the present Civil Service in India must be assimilated to the British model, future recruitment being subject to the following conditions: simultaneous examinations in India and in England; promotion limited to the headship of departments; salaries at Indian market rates.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and Provincial Governors should be free to select the members of their Executive Councils from among men of ripe experience in public affairs of East and West. Naming only the illustrious dead, who can doubt that the Cabinet of a Viceroy would be fortified and ennobled by the presence of such men as Sir Salar Jung, Mr. Justice Ranade, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale?

Liberal terms of retirement should be offered to civilians now in the service who are unwilling to accept the new conditions.

The operation of these changes would be gradual, they would inflict no injustice, and they include an element of finality.

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"An officer, otherwise in every way a good fellow, becomes short-tempered; forgets names; is troubled with sleeplessness; feels his work too much for him; shirks responsibility; given to making molehills into mountains; procrastinating; susceptible on slight exertion, mental or physical, to fatigue, and with a loss of all powers of concentration."

Accompanying this condition there are usually symptoms attributed to liver, while, in the rainy season especially, a man's powers of resistance to disease are lowered and he is rendered more liable to attacks of Malaria, Dysentery, Typhoid, Cholera, Stomach and Bowel disorders, etc.

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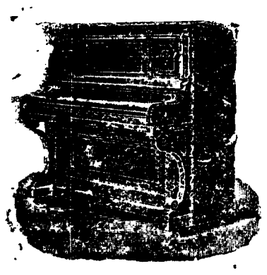

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